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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious that offences connected with drug trafficking depend on the availability of chemical precursors, without which the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants would not have become a problem,

Concerned at the escalation of the problem of illicit supply, diversion and substitution of precursors and at the use of sophisticated technologies,

Also concerned at the increase in the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, which is detrimental to national economies and fosters corruption,

Noting that the supply of and demand for illicit drugs are harmful to public health and that children and young persons are among the consumers of such drugs,

Recognizing that education and training are basic prerequisites for the efficient performance of the various tasks that institutions and their officials must carry out in order to deal with the world drug problem and drug-related offences,

Urges relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide financing and other support for the training of experts in various subjects related to the fight against the world drug problem, with particular emphasis on preventive measures and areas such as precursor control, drug-testing laboratories and laboratory quality assurance, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention, bearing in mind that such training may often be best delivered on a regional basis.

Draft resolution II
Reduction of illicit drug demand

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[1] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the

[1] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

world drug problem,[2] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recognizing that the rapid evolution of the socio-economic situation, combined with cultural, personal and social factors and compounded by the availability of illicit drugs, has exacerbated the global problem of consumption of psychoactive substances,

Conscious that the problem of consumption has a greater impact on populations at risk, in particular children and young people, who, for various family and cultural reasons, have become more vulnerable and susceptible to illicit drug consumption and hazardous behaviour regarding illicit drugs,

Aware that programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand must form part of a global strategy and that, if they are integrated and coordinated so as to offer a wide variety of appropriate measures in the community and in the education, health, labour and social welfare sectors, they will enable the targeted persons, families and communities to diminish the adverse effects of improper drug use,

Considering that the world drug problem must be dealt with on the basis of shared responsibility, which requires an integrated and balanced approach, offering people comprehensive care that will foster their development as individuals and within the community,

1. *Supports* the implementation of programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand with global impact and scope that target the people at risk of consuming illicit drugs and the problems associated with illicit drug consumption, to be implemented in an integrated and coordinated manner in the community and in the education, health, labour and social welfare sectors;

2. *Invites* Member States to share their experience with models for intervention in the various sectors with a view to restructuring their programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand so that the programmes will have greater impact.

Draft resolution III
International assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2002/21 of 24 July 2002 and the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[3] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[4] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[5]

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[2] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A to E.
[3] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[4] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
[5] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A to E.

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/16 of 24 July 2001 on international assistance to the States most affected by transit of drugs,

Taking note of the second biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[6] his report on international assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs[7] and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session,

Bearing in mind the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement the actions necessary to counter the world drug problem and crimes related to that problem,

Acknowledging efforts by national authorities and the international community, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to reduce the demand for, and to combat international trafficking in, illicit drugs,

Noting the fact that the transit States continue to face grave and multifaceted challenges, owing to both the problems related to illicit drug trafficking and supply and the rising levels of drug abuse resulting from the transiting of illicit drugs through their territories,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen law enforcement capacities at all levels and the importance of inter-agency coordination to the achievement of effective drug control strategies addressing all aspects of the world drug problem,

Recognizing the need to provide, for that purpose, international assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs,

1. *Encourages* the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs to continue to implement and strengthen law enforcement initiatives at all levels and cross-border cooperation between transit States, as well as countries of destination, with a view to promoting coordinated drug control activities and unified responses to drug trafficking;

2. *Also encourages* the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs to continue to implement and strengthen comprehensive policies for the reduction of illicit drug demand;

3. *Calls upon* the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs to ensure well-coordinated and focused policies to suppress drug trafficking through greater coordination between key agencies responsible for drug law enforcement;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds and in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for the use of general-purpose funds,[8] and Member States to facilitate such initiatives by providing assistance and technical support to the drug control authorities of the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, in particular

[6] E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.
[7] E/CN.7/2003/11.
[8] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

developing countries, including countries with economies in transition, that are in need of such assistance and support;

5. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Member States, in providing such assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, to integrate, subject to availability of voluntary funds and in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Commission for the use of general-purpose funds, projects for the reduction of illicit drug demand and the strengthening of treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers;

6. *Urges* the international financial institutions and other potential donors to provide financial assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, including for empowering and building the capacity of locally available human resources, so that those States may intensify their efforts to combat drug trafficking and deal with its consequences, in particular increased drug addiction;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV
Strengthening the prevention and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that, in order to be effective, the elimination of illicit drug crops must be based on a regional strategy that involves international cooperation, including the strengthening of capacity to prevent trafficking in illicit drugs from producer countries, taking into account the need to make alternative development products competitive,

Recalling that Governments have adopted various measures to promote multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation between judicial, law enforcement and tax authorities so as to deal in a comprehensive manner with criminal groups involved in drug trafficking,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of broad policies to eliminate illicit drug crops and of the implementation of legislation, in particular legislation to facilitate the interdiction of illicit drug shipments, in support of illicit drug crop eradication and elimination, alternative development and strong law enforcement efforts at reducing the supply of illicit drugs;

2. *Calls upon* States to adopt effective measures to strengthen international cooperation projects aimed at the prohibition and control of drug trafficking and to deal with the activities of criminal groups involved in such trafficking and the diversification of their methods and transport routes;

3. *Urges* States to include among those measures the exchange of mutual legal and investigatory assistance to combat criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, and to promote the further development of effective models for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, sea and port control, and the enhanced monitoring of controlled precursors and chemical components.

Draft resolution V
Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[9] the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,[10] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[11] and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism,[12]

Taking into account the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional groups,

Taking into account also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[13] devoted to countering the world drug problem together, which called for Member States to make special efforts against the laundering of money linked to drug trafficking and recommended that States adopt by the year 2003 national money-laundering legislation and programmes in accordance with the 1988 Convention, as well as the measures for countering money-laundering adopted at the twentieth special session,[14]

Considering that multilateral action against the modern global phenomenon of transnational organized crime and the illicit activities connected with it, in particular drug trafficking, money-laundering, corruption and the financing of terrorism, represents a commitment by States that calls for shared responsibility and coordinated activities with a view to achieving a coherent global approach in accordance with multilateral instruments,

Recognizing that the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and other serious offences has increased throughout the world to become a global threat to the stability and security of the financial and commercial system, and even to government structures, and that concerted efforts by the international community are required in order to deal with the problems posed by organized crime and the proceeds derived from it,

Emphasizing the need for States to harmonize their legislation in order to ensure adequate coordination of their policies for preventing, monitoring, controlling and suppressing money-laundering and the financing of terrorism,

Recognizing that effective action to counter the problem of money-laundering will be possible only through international cooperation and the utilization of networked information systems that facilitate collaboration and the exchange of information between the relevant authorities of the States concerned,

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[9] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[10] General Assembly resolution 54/109, annex.

[11] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[12] A/56/1002-S/2002/745, annex.

[13] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 15.

[14] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 D.

Recognizing also the strategic necessity for States to have the appropriate infrastructure for analysis and financial investigation in order to combat money-laundering and the financing of transnational organized crime in a coordinated manner, using national, regional and international strategies,

Reiterating the importance of establishing and implementing national plans or strategies to combat the laundering of the proceeds of crime,

1. *Recommends* that States, in conformity with their legislation and in accordance with their capabilities, set up national networks to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

2. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorist acts and in general to counter all transnational organized criminal acts;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of resources and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[15] together with international financial institutions and the organizations involved in preventing and suppressing money-laundering and drug trafficking, to facilitate the provision of training and advice through technical cooperation in States, when requested, taking into account, inter alia, the recommendations on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism formulated by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional groups.

Draft resolution VI
Strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, which states that alternative development is an important component for generating and promoting lawful, viable and sustainable economic options to illicit drug crop cultivation, that States with illicit drug crops will need continued funding to support national efforts to eliminate drug crops and that the success of alternative development programmes depends, inter alia, on the long-term political and financial commitment of the Governments of the affected countries and the international community,[16]

Reaffirming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14, in which the Commission invited Member States to make more comprehensive and determined efforts in the area of financial and technical cooperation aimed at promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, and urged the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enlarge its base of donors and to use available voluntary resources to increase the

[15] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

[16] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E, paras. 8 and 9.

financial and technical assistance that it provided to alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Aware of the importance of programmes promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Urging Member States to consider that the presence of illicit drug crops and illicit cultivation and production leads to the degradation of the environment,

Noting with concern that the existence of illicit crops and illicit cultivation and production seriously damages the environment and causes severe socio-economic problems, in particular for highly vulnerable populations, and that effective crop control strategies require an integrated and balanced approach, in particular alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

1. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and all Member States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes to promote alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the provisions of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14;

2. *Calls upon* the international community and Member States to promote an economic environment that is favourable to products from alternative development and that facilitates the access of such products to international markets as an effective and efficient means of eliminating the illicit economy;

3. *Reiterates* the necessity to encourage access to international markets for products, including produce from alternative development areas;

4. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to extend cooperation in the area of alternative development to include technical assistance, support for the protection of the environment, sustainable development of forest resources, creation of social and productive infrastructure and promotion of private investment and agro-industry, as well as facilitation of the access of alternative development products to markets;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to share their experience in programmes to eliminate or reduce illicit crop cultivation, thereby taking into account common socio-economic and environmental factors, and to encourage the participation of local inhabitants in such programmes;

6. *Encourages* Member States, multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks and non-governmental organizations to focus attention on measures designed to protect society, in particular, highly vulnerable populations, and the environment from the harmful effects of illicit drugs;

7. *Resolves* to promote the implementation of programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[17] or from earmarked funds, and programmes of other relevant organizations for alternative development, including, where

[17] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

appropriate, preventive alternative development, through an integrated approach to the development of vulnerable areas that includes strategies for the preservation of the environment, security, monitoring, education, health, sanitation and community development.

Draft resolution VII
Funding of travel for participants in meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999, 55/65 of 4 December 2000 and 56/124 of 19 December 2001, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in all regions of the world, and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encouraged them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolution 1985/11 of 28 May 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene regular meetings of the operational heads of the national drug control and law enforcement agencies of States in the African region to study questions related to illicit drug traffic in the region and to establish more effective mechanisms for cooperation and mutual assistance in the suppression of illicit drug traffic within, from and into the region,

Recalling further its resolution 1987/34 of 26 May 1987, in which it invited the Governments of the Latin American and the Caribbean countries and other interested Governments to participate in the regional meeting of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with a view to establishing the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, and requested the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and to provide the financial resources required for holding the regional meeting,

Recalling its resolution 1988/15 of 25 May 1988, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to convene annually the Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean and to provide the financial resources required from available resources and, if necessary, to seek additional extrabudgetary resources,

Recalling also its resolution 1992/28 of 30 July 1992, on improvement of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which it requested the Commission to examine further, on a regular basis, the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Recalling further Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/2, in which the Commission reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to provide the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with the financial resources to assist those States which could not otherwise be represented, by defraying the travel expenses for one participant from each of those States,

1. *Confirms* that the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, as subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, have the same status as the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;

2. *Recognizes* that the annual meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies relate to the programme of work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which is funded from the regular budget of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, from within available resources of the regular budget of the United Nations, the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with the financial resources to assist those States which could not otherwise be represented, by defraying the travel expenses for one participant from each of those States, as is done for the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East.

Draft resolution VIII
Strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that the transnational nature of the world drug problem and related offences requires the effective application of the principles of shared responsibility and a holistic and balanced approach,

Noting that the availability of chemical precursors makes it possible to extract, refine and synthesize illicit drugs of natural or synthetic origin,

Noting General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998 on the control of precursors, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Stressing the importance of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/12 on the diversion of precursors and prompt reporting to competent authorities of the countries of origin and the countries of transit and the International Narcotics Control Board,

Concerned at the fact that the diversion of chemical precursors is related to, inter alia, the manufacture of illicit drugs,

Observing that transnational criminal organizations have taken advantage of the benefits of globalization and the use of new technology to broaden the scope of their activity in this area and that, therefore, combating those organizations and the methods they use constitutes one of the greatest challenges facing the international community today,

Noting with concern the widespread use of substances substituted for controlled substances in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against

Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[18] for the purposes of extracting and refining drugs of natural or synthetic origin,

Noting the important problems posed by the diversion, smuggling and illicit trading of chemical precursors needed for the production of drugs of natural or synthetic origin,

Aware that the availability of chemical precursors continues, despite the success of Operation Topaz and Operation Purple and the efforts of all countries to prevent the access of drug traffickers to chemical precursors needed in the manufacture of illicit drugs of natural and synthetic origin,

Committed to preventing, through all legal means available, access to chemical precursors by those engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs,

Concerned at the fact that illicit drugs of natural and synthetic origin have spread worldwide, and recognizing that that represents a threat to all States,

1. *Urges* all States, including producing, exporting, transit and importing States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, to exchange information, through the competent authorities established in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[1] or through law enforcement authorities, regarding suspicious transactions or shipments of substances suspected of being diverted for use in illicit drug production;

2. *Recommends* that all States ensure that they have in place fully effective systems for chemical precursor control and procedures for training personnel of control agencies and operational, regulatory and administrative staff;

3. *Calls upon* all States to inform, through the International Narcotics Control Board, the competent authorities of States about matters concerning the introduction of substances substituted for controlled substances and the use of new techniques in the synthesis, refining and extraction of illicit drugs, with a view to strengthening controls;

4. *Encourages* all States, including producing, exporting, transit and importing States, to make full use of existing channels of communication for the timely exchange of information, where possible, on enterprises that have been given penalties for improper management of chemicals, in accordance with their national legislation, as well as on routes and means of trafficking and diversion, on methods of camouflaging and on means of falsifying and manipulating customs documents, and any other information necessary to exercise more effective control;

5. *Reiterates* the vital importance of the process of prior notification of export of chemicals used in the manufacture of organic and synthetic drugs, established pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention, as a mechanism for preventing the diversion of chemicals into illicit channels, and stresses the need for timely feedback following such prior notification;

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[18] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

6. *Also reiterates* the need to adopt measures for the application of the "know-your-client" principle by enterprises involved in production and distribution;

7. *Encourages* States and relevant international organizations to provide technical assistance that can be used to exercise more effective precursor control.

Draft resolution IX
Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2002/20 of 24 July 2002 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[19] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[20]

Reiterating that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producer countries,

Expressing deep concern at the increase in the global production of opiate raw materials and the significant accumulation of stocks over the past few years as a consequence of the operation of market forces, which has the potential to upset the delicate balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Noting also that countries differ significantly in their level of consumption of narcotic drugs and that in most developing countries the use of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has remained at an extremely low level,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific purposes, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and legal supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[21] and that

[19] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[20] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[21] Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.

Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[22] to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production, and welcomes the study carried out by the International Narcotics Control Board on the relative merits of different methods of producing opiate raw materials;

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure easy supply, and requests the Governments of producer countries to ensure that their future production of opiate raw materials is adjusted to conform to the actual requirements for opiate raw materials worldwide, bearing in mind the current level of global stocks of opiate raw materials, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

4. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate in countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and with that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-seventh session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution X
Efforts to counter the trend towards the legalization of drugs for non-medical use

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the policies adopted by organizations of the United Nations system concerning the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[23] that

[22] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[23] Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.

Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[24] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[25] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[26] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[27] in particular article 33 thereof,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[28] devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[29] and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[30]

Recalling also that narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are controlled under the 1961 Convention, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the 1971 Convention, which call for the States parties to those conventions to adopt all possible measures to limit the production, manufacture, export, import and distribution of, trade in and use and possession of those drugs for medical and scientific purposes if those States consider that to be the most appropriate means of protecting health and public welfare,

Conscious that increased availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, without the appropriate controls, could facilitate the diversion of those drugs,

Taking into account the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001[31] and 2002,[32]

Bearing in mind that countering the world drug problem is a shared responsibility calling for coordinated action in conformity with the relevant multilateral instruments in force at the international level,

Concerned about the increasing levels of illicit drug consumption, in particular among children, young people and groups at risk of abusing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Also concerned about the trend towards the development of lenient policies relating to cannabis and other drugs that are not in accordance with international drug control treaties and about the fact that such trends may have a negative impact on efforts being made to eradicate cannabis cultivation and to combat drug trafficking,

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[24] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[25] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[26] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[27] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[28] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[29] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[30] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

[31] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.1).

[32] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.03.XI.1).

1. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to monitor and report on the application of the international drug control treaties by Member States with regard to cannabis and other drugs;

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, to report on new trends with regard to cannabis.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-sixth session[33] and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-seventh session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

3. Thematic debate (*theme and subthemes to be identified*).

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat (*as necessary*).

Normative segment

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

[33] E/2003/28.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

5. Drug demand reduction:

(a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

(b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:

(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

(ii) Countering money-laundering;

(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

(c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Notes by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

9. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

11. Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session.

Draft decision II
Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002.[34]

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolutions and decision adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 46/1
Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

[34] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XI.1).

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[35]

Recalling also that, at the time of the adoption of the Political Declaration, drug abuse affected the freedom and development of young people, the world's most valuable asset,[36] and concerned that illicit use of drugs continues to affect their freedom and development,

Acknowledging the impact that the illicit supply of drugs has on use levels and its associated negative health and social consequences,

Emphasizing the primary importance of guaranteeing the integrity of the international drug control treaties,

Recalling that, in paragraph 17 of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, Member States recognized that demand reduction was an indispensable pillar in the global approach to countering the world drug problem,

Reinforcing the commitment made by Member States at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to adopt measures as provided for in article 14, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[37] which states that parties should adopt appropriate measures aimed at eliminating or reducing illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Concerned that lenient polices not in accordance with the international drug control treaties might hamper the efforts of the international community to address the world drug problem,

Emphasizing that failure to resist illicit consumption of drugs undermines efforts to counter the global drug problem,

Re-emphasizing the importance of effective drug control legislation and national demand reduction policies to reducing drug trafficking and illicit use of drugs, together with its associated consequences, in accordance with the international drug control regime,

Reaffirming that illicit use of drugs is a behaviour that can be prevented and that drug dependence, in the context of addiction, can be treated successfully,

Emphasizing again the importance of a consistent and realistic message, which is evidence-based and appropriately prepared for youth and adults, about the dangers posed by illicit consumption of drugs to their health, psychosocial development, educational development and careers,

Emphasizing the fact that successful prevention programmes can reduce illicit drug use and dependence and that examples of such programmes exist in many countries,

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[35] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[36] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, preamble.

[37] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Recalling that the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in his second biennial report on the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, stated that demand reduction efforts needed to be stepped up over the next five years to achieve significant and measurable results,[38]

1. *Affirms* its determination to protect citizens, especially children, from the serious risks of illicit use of drugs;

2. *Urges* States parties to the international drug control treaties to take all measures to safeguard the integrity of the treaties, in particular to ensure the full implementation of those provisions which oblige States parties to limit the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances exclusively to medical and scientific purposes;

3. *Calls upon* States to ensure that national laws, particularly those regarding possession and use of drugs, are in conformity with the international drug control treaties and are actively implemented;

4. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To continually develop and refine knowledge of current illicit use of drugs and drug dependence;

(b) To make every effort to use available evidence-based interventions to develop effective prevention programmes and reduce the incidence of drug use;

(c) To develop and implement intervention programmes targeting non-dependent drug users;

(d) To improve the efficacy of treatment and rehabilitation programmes for drug-dependent users by implementing programmes that have demonstrated their effectiveness;

(e) To extend treatment and rehabilitation programmes so as to reduce the negative health and social consequences related to illicit drugs, for both the individual and the community;

(f) To ensure that treatment and rehabilitation programmes are evidence-based, efficacious and applied with adequate assessment, effective case management and adequate follow-up support;

(g) To improve treatment and rehabilitation programmes in community-based services, for voluntary outpatients, with outreach tools in which the effectiveness evaluation is based not only on abstinence but also on the way to deal with the problem and other strategies;

5. *Urges* States to demonstrate commitment by allocating sufficient resources to demand reduction to fulfil their commitment and to implement strategies that they have adopted at the national and international levels;

6. *Also urges* States to ensure that all programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand are based on evidence-based standards of research that have been identified as effective, with demonstrated outcomes; specifically, that emerging

[38] E/CN.7/2003/2, para. 24.

treatment and rehabilitation programmes have appropriate treatment and rehabilitation goals aimed at recovery from dependence or addiction and leading to reintegration into community life;

7. *Urges* all States to develop a framework for assessing and reporting on the achievements of their national strategies for demand reduction, in line with the emphasis placed in the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[39] on assessment and the adoption of an evidence-based approach,[40] resulting in programmes that discourage illicit use of drugs and demonstrate effectiveness in reducing consumption and recovery from dependency or addiction;

8. *Encourages* States to share best practices that demonstrate, using outcome data, programmes discouraging illicit use of drugs, which result in reduced illicit drug consumption or in recovery from dependence or addiction;

9. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to ensure that the demand reduction programmes that it promotes have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing illicit use of drugs and facilitating the goals of recovery from dependence or addiction.

Resolution 46/2
Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Alarmed at the continuing spread of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic around the world, in particular, HIV transmission related to injecting drug use, since its forty-fifth session was held, in 2002,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular article 25,[41] and recalling that HIV/AIDS affects human security,

Recalling also in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction it is stated that demand reduction policies should aim at preventing the use of drugs and at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse,[42]

Reiterating the concerns of the General Assembly, reflected in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[43] adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, in 2001,

Recalling that, in its resolution 45/1, on human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse, it encouraged Member States to consider the potential impact on the spread of HIV, hepatitis C and other blood-borne viruses when developing, implementing and

[39] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[40] See document E/CN.7/2003/2, para. 18.
[41] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[42] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 8 (b).
[43] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

evaluating policies and programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand and supply,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 45/1, it encouraged the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work with other United Nations entities to play a role in promoting awareness of HIV/AIDS,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse,[44] in which he reviewed the progress made in the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/1,

1. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs and to ensure that a comprehensive package of prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation measures are accessible to all individuals, including HIV-infected drug abusers;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to take into account issues involving drug-related HIV infection in their national drug control policies, to implement effective HIV prevention strategies and activities, including evidence-based drug dependence treatment and to promote access to HIV prevention information and assistance for those currently not in treatment, including those in prisons or other correctional settings;

3. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the targets set in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS in the area of HIV prevention, in particular in relation to groups at high and increasing risk, including injecting drug abusers, by providing a wide range of prevention programmes aimed at reducing risk-taking behaviour, including injecting drug abuse;

4. *Reiterates* its concern at the negative consequences of injecting drug abuse, which include the risk of transmission of blood-borne diseases by the sharing of non-sterile needles, and calls upon Member States to implement measures to reduce injecting drug abuse and its adverse consequences;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to establish monitoring and evaluation systems to assess progress;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to make investments in programmes to prevent the spread of HIV related to drug abuse that are commensurate with the size of the problem;

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, on the basis of lessons learned so far and drawing on the expertise of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and its co-sponsors, to continue to develop and strengthen, at headquarters and in the field, as well as at the regional level, its role and strategy regarding the prevention of HIV transmission related to drug abuse, placing emphasis on capacity-building and staff training in areas related to HIV/AIDS prevention, including by establishing a specific programme on HIV/AIDS prevention, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be

[44] E/CN.7/2003/5.

from the general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[45] or from earmarked funds;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to strengthen its cooperation with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and its other co-sponsors in addressing HIV/AIDS among drug abusers, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from the general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it, at its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 46/3
Enhancing international cooperation in combating drug trafficking by sea

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned about the continued increase in trafficking by sea in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reaffirming that full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and for the international law of the sea should govern cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking by sea,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[46] under article 17 thereof, to cooperate to the fullest extent possible to suppress drug trafficking by sea, in full conformity with the international law of the sea,

Recalling the measures to promote judicial cooperation in combating drug trafficking by sea adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in its resolution S-20/4 C of 10 June 1998,

Recognizing the importance of bilateral and regional cooperation in combating drug trafficking by sea, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 9, of the 1988 Convention,

Recalling that, in its resolution 44/6, it requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide to interested States technical assistance and training in cooperation against drug trafficking by sea, including technical assistance in the development of a user-friendly reference training guide to assist parties to the 1988 Convention in making requests pursuant to article 17 of the 1988 Convention and to assist competent authorities who had the responsibility to receive and respond to such requests and technical assistance in the development of

[45] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

[46] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

a model reference format to facilitate the exchange of information required for appropriate action pursuant to article 17 of the 1988 Convention,

1. *Notes* the progress made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing a practical guide for competent national authorities responsible for receiving and responding to requests made pursuant to article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1] to serve as a user-friendly reference handbook to assist parties to the 1988 Convention in making such requests;

2. *Invites* Member States to evaluate the usefulness of the practical guide as an instrument to enhance international cooperation for a more effective suppression of drug trafficking by sea;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish at the national level, appropriate, reliable and consistent channels for the exchange of information required for expeditious responses to requests made pursuant to article 17 of the 1988 Convention and in accordance with national law;

4. *Encourages* each Member State to consider providing to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme information to enable the preparation, distribution and maintenance of a detailed directory of a national contact or contacts who will complement and not supplant the role of the competent national authority, and who have access to the detection, monitoring, interdiction and prosecution authorities of that State and can facilitate operational and legal cooperation with the competent national authority in maritime operations;

5. *Urges* Member States with particular expertise in maritime interdiction to provide, within available resources and in cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, assistance, training and equipment to interested States, upon request.

Resolution 46/4
Supporting the international drug control system through joint action

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility,[47]

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions S-20/3 and S-20/4 A to E of 10 June 1998, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling further its resolution 45/15, in which it expressed its concern that lenient policies towards the illicit use of drugs not in accordance with the international drug control treaties might hamper the efforts of the international community to address the world drug problem,

[47] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

Recognizing that the adoption of those lenient policies towards the illicit use of drugs could undermine the efforts of some Member States to deal with their own specific drug problems and could threaten international cooperation and joint action aimed at countering the world drug problem together,

Acknowledging that regional differences could occur in national policies when those differences are in accordance with international drug control treaties,

Emphasizing the primary importance of international cooperation in combating drug trafficking and drug abuse,

Noting that facilitating access to drugs for non-medical or non-scientific purposes, regardless of the drugs involved, violates the international drug control treaties,

Affirming the continued relevance of the international drug control system,

Emphasizing the pivotal role that non-governmental organizations and other organizations of civil society play in addressing the world drug problem,

Noting the current intensified campaigns for the adoption of lenient policies towards the illicit use of drugs, which are not in conformity with the international drug control treaties,

Reaffirming its commitment to take all measures necessary to maintain the international drug control system,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States, as part of their common and shared responsibility, to continue to implement fully the international drug control treaties, including those provisions which oblige States parties to those treaties to limit the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances exclusively to medical and scientific purposes;

2. *Urges* Member States to avoid adopting policies and measures that facilitate access to drugs for non-medical or non-scientific purposes;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue to involve non-governmental organizations and other organizations of civil society in their efforts to address the world drug problem;

4. *Urges* Member States to continue to engage non-governmental organizations and other organizations of civil society involved in addressing the world drug problem in such a way as to enhance the international drug control system;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to optimize the involvement of non-governmental organizations and other organizations of civil society engaged in addressing the world drug problem at all levels with a view to enhancing the international drug control system;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it, at its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 46/5
Improving the exchange of electronic information among Member States and communication with international organizations

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind that the international drug control treaties oblige States parties to regularly share substantial quantities of data and other information on controlled substances with other States, the Secretary-General and the International Narcotics Control Board,

Bearing in mind also the Political Declaration,[48] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[49] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[50] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, whereby States were requested to use modern technology to improve procedures for and the timeliness of the collection and dissemination of information in order to achieve the highest level of accuracy of the results obtained,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, through the amendment of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council, also known as the World Customs Organization, in establishing a unique system for the identification of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under international control,

Recalling its resolution 45/11, in which it requested the Secretariat to explore the possibility of obtaining secure funds to sustain the normative functions of the national database system relating to the maintenance and communication of information and data exchange standards,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in the number of Member States using the National Drug Control System,

1. *Commends* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for broadening the mandate and scope of the National Drug Control System to cover the collection, exchange and processing of all data relevant to national and international drug control;

2. *Also commends* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in providing support for Member States in using the National Drug Control System, which has made the processing of data on national and international drug control more feasible;

3. *Appreciates* the efforts to date of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in ensuring technical support to the Member States currently using the System;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide data to Member States by electronic means, using the standards set by the

[48] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[49] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[50] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A-E.

National Drug Control System on estimates and assessments and the addresses of competent authorities;

5. *Also requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to explore the possibility of obtaining secure funds, either in the form of earmarked voluntary contributions or from the regular budget of the United Nations, in order to deploy the National Drug Control System in more countries and to enhance the System;

6. *Encourages* Member States, independently or collectively, to expand the use of the National Drug Control System where both the need for such a system is present and the necessary technical infrastructure and support are sustainable.

Resolution 46/6
Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 43/11, in which it invited the International Narcotics Control Board, with the participation of Member States, to examine provisions that might facilitate and enhance security in cases involving travellers who carried medical preparations containing narcotic drugs and who maintained the continuity of their treatment in their host countries,

Recalling also its resolution 44/15, in which it invited the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, to convene a meeting of experts to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

Noting that a meeting of experts was convened, pursuant to its resolution 44/15, by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization in Vienna from 12 to 14 February 2002 to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

Taking note of the publication by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, prepared pursuant to Commission resolution 44/15,

Recalling its resolution 45/5, in which it encouraged States to implement the recommendations contained in the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

Mindful of the need for travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control to be kept informed of different national requirements and limitations concerning such drugs,

Acknowledging the importance of making secure the transport of drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control by travellers under medical treatment with such drugs,

1. *Reaffirms its satisfaction* that international bodies and States parties to the international drug control treaties have taken into account the problems involved in continuing the medical treatment of travelling patients with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control while ensuring security conditions that limit the risk of diverted use of such drugs;

2. *Again welcomes* the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs prepared by the group of experts convened pursuant to Commission resolution 44/15, which include recommendations on national regulations concerning the transport by patients, for personal use, of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

3. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to communicate the guidelines to States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[51] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol[52] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;[53]

4. *Strongly encourages* States parties to the 1961 Convention, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the 1971 Convention to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of restrictions currently applicable to travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to publish the above-mentioned information in a unified form, in particular in its list of narcotic drugs under international control (the "Yellow List") or in its list of psychotropic substances under international control (the "Green List") and electronically, on the web site of the Board, in order to ensure its wide dissemination and facilitate the task of government agencies;

6. *Urges* States to consider implementing the recommendations on national regulations concerning travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, taking into account national legal requirements and practical considerations;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

[51] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[52] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[53] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Resolution 46/7
Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on psychoactive substances consumed

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[54] in particular article 38, concerning measures against the abuse of narcotic drugs, and article 38 bis, concerning agreements on the development of regional centres for scientific research and education to combat the problems resulting from the illicit use of and traffic in drugs,

Recalling also its resolution 44/14, in which it invited States and relevant regional organizations to foster the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on the substances consumed, including psychoactive substances,

Recalling further its resolution 45/6,

Recalling the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, in which all States were urged to assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances,[55] including psychoactive substances,

Re-emphasizing the need to improve knowledge about drug abuse and dependence in order to increase the impact of drug control policies and to strengthen the effectiveness of prevention policies,

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the conference on synthetic drugs organized by the European Union and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in Brussels on 19 November 2001, which dealt with the need, in addition to developing an early warning system, to increase knowledge about drugs, drawing on a variety of disciplines and scientific research programmes,

Taking note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting organized in Lisbon in January 2000 by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction concerning the development of universally compatible epidemiological indicators of drug use,

Concerned by the rapid pace of changes in the psychoactive substances in question and in consumption patterns, which often requires the adaptation of national regulatory frameworks and changes in the scheduling of psychoactive substances subject to international control,

1. *Urges* all Member States to implement its resolution 45/6, in particular by:

(a) Preparing a list of certified physical and/or juridical persons or laboratories capable of conducting analytical, toxicological, pharmacological and bio-psychological evaluations and who may be consulted in their national territory;

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[54] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[55] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex, para. 10.

(b) Developing expertise in epidemiology for the purpose of collecting and evaluating cases involving abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances;

(c) Involving the pharmaceutical industry and law enforcement in the expansion of knowledge about the potential for abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances;

(d) Cooperating with other States in order to disseminate specialized information through international bodies;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, subject to the availability of voluntary funds and in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[56] to convene a meeting of experts, selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to establish guidelines applicable to the recording of cases of drug abuse and dependence;

3. *Also invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization to continue to use those data and to highlight regional particularities by consolidating the national and regional databanks that already exist, with a view to improving the assessment of the potential of abuse and dependence of psychoactive substances and the knowledge of that subject and to achieving the long-term objective of establishing a worldwide databank;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 46/8
Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility that requires an integrated and balanced approach,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, by which the Assembly established the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and expanded the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable it to function as the governing body of the Programme and its Fund,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, in which the Council recommended measures to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/17 and 44/16, in which it called for, inter alia, continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery,

[56] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

Taking into account the renewed interest in enhancing the governance oversight role of the legislative organs of the United Nations system, as reflected in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,[57]

Noting that assured and predictable funding contributes to good management and vice versa,

Welcoming the efforts and initiatives of the Executive Director to improve the financial, human resource and operational management of the Programme,

1. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue the reform undertaken to date, based on Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 44/16 and 45/17 and the recommendations contained in the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[58] the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit;[59]

2. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to complete the implementation of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned reports and to develop existing reforms, including the development of synergies between the different elements of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

3. *Reaffirms* its governing role in the United Nations International Drug Control Programme budget process, which includes, inter alia, advising the Programme in the preparation and implementation of the biennial budget and the management of the resources of the Programme, on the basis of the priorities established by Member States;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate this by continuing to present substantive, concise and timely briefings and, when appropriate, reports to all Member States, such as the progress report on management reform entitled "Commitment to good governance";

5. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate dialogue with and among Member States;

6. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

7. *Supports* the efforts of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to ensure that issues relating to the fight against narcotic drugs become part of the mainstream in ongoing sustainable development activities;

8. *Welcomes* the implementation to date of the planned system of financial management to allow the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of the operational

[57] A/57/58.
[58] A/56/83 and A/56/689.
[59] A/57/58.

activities of the Programme in an open manner and to contribute to the implementation of result-based budgeting, and looks forward to continued development of the system;

9. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider as priorities the development and application of expertise in evaluation and monitoring, in particular through the establishment of an independent evaluation function;

10. *Welcomes* continued efforts to improve human resource management and recruitment, taking into account the principles of equitable geographical representation and gender balance, so as to further enhance the morale and efficient and effective performance of the staff of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and requests the Secretariat to provide information on existing posts in the Programme;

11. *Welcomes also* the report of the Executive Director on the progress made in the implementation of its resolution 45/17, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body";[60]

12. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it at its forty-seventh session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 46/9
Securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility that requires an integrated and balanced approach,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, in section XVI of which the Assembly established the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities mainly in developing countries and authorized the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, to approve, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of the Programme, both the programme budget and the administrative and programme support budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 39/10, entitled "Towards a new system of financing activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme", and 45/17, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body",

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, in which the Council recommended measures to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control and that a sufficient share of the regular

[60] E/CN.7/2003/14.

budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates,

Taking into account the guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, adopted by it at its forty-fourth session,[61] in particular the priority given in the guidelines to the funding of the support budget,

Noting that, while 61 donors provided voluntary contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme during the biennium 2000-2001, 12 of those donors provided 90 per cent of such contributions and even fewer provided two thirds of the overall general-purpose funds,

Taking into account that the efficient and effective planning of the operational activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is closely linked to the availability of an adequate and stable general-purpose funds balance,

Having considered the report[62] and the documentation of the Executive Director prepared pursuant to its resolution 45/17, in which the Executive Director evaluated the situation of the support budget and general-purpose funds of the Programme, including options for securing assured and predictable funding, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

1. *Welcomes* the report[63] and the documentation of the Executive Director on strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, in which the Executive Director evaluated the situation of the support budget and general-purpose funds of the Programme;

2. *Also welcomes* the continued and growing interest of Member States in securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that the Executive Director has taken initiatives designed to increase general-purpose contributions and contributions to the support budget, and notes that the aim of those initiatives is to ensure a stable general-purpose funds balance that adequately covers at least one year of support costs,[64] thus facilitating the efficient and effective planning of the operational activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Urges* all Governments to provide support for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including financial support, to the fullest extent possible, and invites them to consider responding to the initiatives of the Executive Director referred to in paragraph 3 above, if feasible, by the time the

[61] Commission resolution 44/20, annex.

[62] E/CN.7/2003/14.

[63] E/CN.7/2003/14.

[64] These costs are budgeted at 34.2 million United States dollars for the biennium 2002-2003 (E/CN.7/2003/15). Actual costs in 2001 were 16.5 million dollars, of which 2.8 million dollars were recovered from projects, resulting in a net annual expenditure of general-purpose funds of 13.7 million dollars.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs approves the budget of the Programme for the biennium 2004-2005 at its reconvened forty-sixth session, in December 2003;

5. *Encourages* the Executive Director to continue to pursue his commendable efforts aimed at ensuring further cost savings and/or reducing the burden on the support budget and to inform the Commission regularly of those efforts at its intersessional meetings;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue his efforts, in cooperation with Member States, to broaden the donor base and to increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including general-purpose funds and funds earmarked for the support budget;

7. *Recommends* that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates;

8. *Invites* the Executive Director:

(a) To review, in consultation with the Secretary-General, whether the resources from the regular budget of the United Nations allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the implementation of its functions arising from the international drug control treaties and other mandates are commensurate with the relevant requirements and to report to the Commission at its reconvened forty-sixth session;

(b) To report on the reconfiguration of the field network of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to examine the impact of a possible funding of field offices in the framework of projects rather than through general-purpose funds;

(c) To report on the implications of the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Support costs related to extrabudgetary activities in organizations of the United Nations system";[65]

(d) To explore ways and means of obtaining financial donations, including general-purpose funds, from the private sector and non-governmental organizations, in addition to those provided by Member States, in order to facilitate the sharing of both commitment and resources to achieve the goals of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, bearing in mind the need to safeguard the independence and the international character of the Programme and the experiences of other United Nations entities and the Global Compact;

(e) To ensure that project proposals developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and its fund-raising policy take into account both the direct and applicable indirect costs of projects, including the financial burden on the support budget;

[65] A/57/442.

(f) To apply a policy on the implementation of projects that reflects the recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Auditors[66] and takes into account subparagraph (e) above;

(g) To report on the usefulness and implications of having a support budget fund and a general programme budget fund and possible guidelines for them;

(h) To produce concise annual appeal and report documents, using available voluntary contributions earmarked for that purpose, taking into account the experience of organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations;

9. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Member States, in particular developing countries, which contribute to the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme through the provision of necessary infrastructure, through agreed cost-sharing mechanisms or by allotting national funds to projects implemented in partnership with the Programme, and encourages other States that are beneficiaries of technical assistance provided by the Programme and are in a position to do so to contribute in the same way;

10. *Welcomes* the positive responses from Member States to the appeal by the Executive Director for additional funding, including general-purpose funding, and encourages all other States to respond positively to that appeal;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have provided for a fixed and significant percentage of general-purpose funds in their overall voluntary contributions or which have earmarked a percentage of their overall voluntary contributions to the support budget of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and encourages all other States to do the same;

12. *Encourages* the Executive Director to continue to explore other innovative means of increasing the resources for drug control programmes;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments for consideration and implementation;

14. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it at its forty-seventh session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 46/10
Revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

[66] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5I* and corrigendum (A/57/5/Add.9 and Corr.1).

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and proposed outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[67]

Taking into consideration the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and proposed outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[68]

1. *Approves* an appropriation in the amount of 34,243,500 United States dollars for the revised support budget for the biennium 2002-2003 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the purposes indicated below:

Item	*United States dollars*
Programme support	
Country offices	17 768 900
Headquarters	6 617 300
Subtotal	24 386 200
Management and administration	9 857 300
Total appropriation	**34 243 500**

2. *Authorizes* the Executive Director to redeploy resources between appropriation lines up to a maximum of 5 per cent of the appropriation to which the resources are redeployed;

3. *Endorses* the revised resource allocation for programme activities in the amount of 130,170,100 dollars for the biennium 2002-2003 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as indicated below:

Item	*United States dollars*
By sector	
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	14 743 300
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	41 641 400
Alternative development	33 314 700
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	40 470 700
Total	**130 170 100**
By region	
Global	11 682 900
Africa	14 088 200
Central and Eastern Europe, West and Central Asia and the Near and Middle East	26 733 400
South Asia	1 710 200
East Asia and the Pacific	24 316 200
Latin America and the Caribbean	51 039 200
Total	**130 170 100**

[67] E/CN.7/2003/15.
[68] E/CN.7/2003/16.

4. *Also endorses* the programme and budget strategy for the biennium 2004-2005;

5. *Takes note* of the outline for the biennium 2004-2005, totalling 170,937,900 dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in the following areas:

Item	*United States dollars*
Programme	132 165 300
Programme support	25 503 100
Management and administration	10 452 700
Agencies	2 816 800
Total	**170 937 900**

6. *Considers* that the proposed outline provides a basis for the submission of the proposed initial budget for the biennium 2004-2005 by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Decision 46/1
Inclusion of amineptine in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 1224th meeting, on 8 April 2003, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the recommendation of the World Health Organization, decided by 41 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to include amineptine in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

4. The ministers and government representatives participating in the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission adopted the following Joint Ministerial Statement:

Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

Introduction

1. We, the ministers and government representatives participating in the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna on 16 and 17 April 2003, reaffirm our commitment to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which made a significant contribution to a new general framework for international cooperation to address the growing drug problem, setting out specific goals and targets to be attained by all States by 2003 and 2008.

2. We renew our commitment to the principles established in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[69] inter alia, that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach in full

[69] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

3. We acknowledge the increased efforts and the achievements of many States, the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as of civil society, in countering drug abuse, illicit drug production and trafficking, and that international cooperation has shown positive results. We welcome the fact that the international drug control treaties now enjoy almost universal adherence.

General assessment

4. We recognize that progress has been uneven in meeting the goals set in the Political Declaration, as also reflected in the biennial reports[70] of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.[71] The drug problem is still a global challenge that constitutes a serious threat to public health, safety and well-being of humankind, in particular children and young people. It undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development, including efforts to reduce poverty, and causes violence and crime, including in urban areas.

5. We are deeply concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, such as trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors. Strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats.

6. We are gravely concerned about policies and activities in favour of the legalization of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that are not in accordance with the international drug control treaties and that might jeopardize the international drug control regime.

General recommendations

7. We call upon States that have not already done so to become parties to the international drug control conventions. We reiterate the importance of States parties' fully implementing those conventions and urge States parties to take all measures to safeguard the integrity of the international drug control regime.

8. We emphasize that the world drug problem must be addressed in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national settings and that, in order to succeed, action to counter it has to involve all Member States. Action must be supported by strong international and development cooperation and must be further included in national development priorities. It requires a balance between supply reduction and demand reduction, as well as a comprehensive strategy that combines alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, eradication, interdiction, law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as education.

[70] E/CN.7/2001/2, E/CN.7/2001/16 and E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.

[71] Formerly known as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.

9. In the spirit of the principle of common and shared responsibility, we recommend that Member States, including donor countries, as well as international organizations, continue to provide financial and technical support for the fight against illicit drugs at the international, regional and national levels and, as appropriate, to provide new and additional support, in particular to drug producing and transit countries.

10. We continue to support the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

11. We also continue to support the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the global fight against illicit drugs and its exclusive responsibility to coordinate all drug control activities within the United Nations system.

12. We recommend that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding.

13. We support the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and call for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions.

14. We call upon States to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials.

15. We call for the issue of international drug control to continue to be included among the key priorities of the United Nations in its medium-term plan.

16. We call upon the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, other international organizations and international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes.

17. We call upon all actors of civil society, including the media and the private sector, to continue their close cooperation with Governments in promoting and achieving the goals set by the General Assembly, in particular with regard to efforts to reduce illicit drug demand and to deal with problems related to the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other infectious diseases, in accordance with the provisions of the international drug control conventions.

Final remarks

18. We, ministers and government representatives, reaffirm that international cooperation and the mainstreaming of drug control efforts are indispensable in attaining our universal aspirations of international peace and security, economic and social progress, a better quality of life and improved health in a

world free of illicit drugs. We therefore pledge our unwavering support to these common objectives and our firm determination to achieve them and, to these ends, we also recommend the following.

Further measures for the implementation of the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

A. National drug control strategies

19. As a reflection of the high priority accorded to countering the drug problem, most States have adopted national drug control strategies that have included the goals agreed upon at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

20. We stress that, in order to be able to further develop sound, evidence-based drug control policies, data collection and analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing policies are essential tools.

B. Reduction in demand

21. Member States have made progress in setting up new or enhancing initiatives to reduce illicit drug demand, in dealing with prevention of drug abuse and in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. Many Governments have initiated special programmes targeting groups at risk, in particular drug-injecting abusers, in order to limit their exposure to infectious diseases such as the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Civil society, including non-governmental organizations, is also playing a pivotal role in furthering measures to reduce illicit drug demand. However, drug abuse remains at an unacceptably high level. We are concerned at the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit production and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including amphetamine-type stimulants and other types of synthetic drugs, especially among children and young people. We also note that among the most outstanding difficulties faced by many States in this area are financial and other resource constraints, as well as shortcomings in areas such as appropriate systems and structures, training and multisectoral and international cooperation.

22. Special efforts are essential to achieve a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse by 2008. States should, in particular:

(a) Further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including research, covering all the drugs under international control, in order to raise public awareness of the drug problem, paying special attention to prevention and education and providing, especially to young people and others at risk, information on developing life skills, making healthy choices and engaging in drug-free activities;

(b) Further develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, including risk reduction activities, that are in line with sound medical practice and the international drug control treaties and that reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse; and provide a wide range of comprehensive services for the treatment, rehabilitation and social

reintegration of drug abusers, with appropriate resources being devoted for such services, since social exclusion constitutes an important risk factor for drug abuse;

(c) Enhance early intervention programmes that dissuade children and young people from using illicit drugs, including polydrug use and the recreational use of substances such as cannabis and synthetic drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants, and encourage the active participation of the younger generation in campaigns against drug abuse;

(d) Provide a comprehensive range of services for preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases associated with drug abuse, including education, counselling and drug abuse treatment, and in particular assist developing countries in their efforts to deal with these issues.

C. Illicit synthetic drugs

23. Most Governments are aware of the growing threat posed by the continued illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and are according high priority to reducing that threat. Many countries have begun campaigns focusing on parents, youth and other groups in order to address the false perception, especially among young people, that amphetamine-type stimulants are harmless. Law enforcement agencies have been improving their capacities to counter the use of the Internet to facilitate the illicit sale of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors. Considerable progress in preventing the diversion of precursors has been made by enhancing cooperation, both with the chemical industry and at the international level.

24. States should renew their efforts, at the national, regional and international levels, to implement the comprehensive measures covered in the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors.[72] Special efforts should be made to counter the abuse and recreational use of amphetamine-type stimulants, especially by young people, and to disseminate information on the adverse health, social and economic consequences of such abuse.

D. Control of precursors

25. Many States have introduced or revised legislation on control of precursors and established procedures for the monitoring of suspicious transactions involving precursors. Significant progress has been achieved by States and international organizations through collective initiatives to prevent diversion of precursors. However, further work is required to improve international cooperation and to refine and update existing mechanisms aimed at preventing diversion of chemical precursors and at confirming the legitimacy of end-users of precursors.

26. States should further international cooperation in the implementation of article 12, on control of precursors, of the United Nations Convention against

[72] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.

Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[73] in close cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the measures agreed upon at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

27. States should support international operations aimed at preventing diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants, by exchanging information with other States and conducting timely joint law enforcement operations, including the use of controlled deliveries.

28. States should establish or strengthen mechanisms for making the most effective use of existing systems and for ensuring strict control of chemical precursors used to manufacture illicit drugs.

E. Judicial cooperation

29. States have promoted multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities. They have also made progress in facilitating extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of proceedings, maritime cooperation, protection of witnesses and other forms of cooperation, in particular by updating and harmonizing legislation. Despite these efforts, difficulties still arise in negotiating or giving effect to extradition agreements, and obstacles contained in national legislation continue to limit international cooperation, in particular law enforcement initiatives targeting drug trafficking.

30. States should strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking. They should bear in mind its linkages to terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, such as trafficking in human beings, in particular women and children, money-laundering, corruption and trafficking in arms and in chemical precursors. In particular, they should share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective methods for cooperation, in particular, in the areas of air, maritime and port control.

F. Countering money-laundering

31. States have made progress by adopting legislation that makes money-laundering a criminal and extraditable offence. An increased number of States have established financial intelligence units to support effective investigation and prosecution of money-laundering offences and have successfully frozen, seized or confiscated proceeds derived from drug trafficking.

32. Despite some positive results achieved by removing impediments to criminal investigations previously linked to bank secrecy, there is still a need for further efforts, both in this area and in reducing the risk of financial

[73] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

institutions being misused for money-laundering and in disrupting the movement of proceeds derived from criminal activities.

33. States should strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds, derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system, international institutions, such as the World Bank and regional development banks.

34. States should also develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering and should improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking and related criminal activities and used, inter alia, for the financing of terrorism.

G. International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

35. States have made progress, some significantly, in reducing illicit crop cultivation, through a balanced programme of eradication, alternative development and law enforcement. Successes have required long-term investment in economic development backed by technical assistance. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been established to measure the impact of such programmes. However, more efforts are needed to eliminate or significantly reduce illicit crop cultivation and to prevent such cultivation from re-emerging or from being relocated to other areas.

36. States should enhance support, including, where appropriate, the provision of new and additional financial resources, for alternative development and elimination programmes undertaken by countries affected by the illicit cultivation of cannabis, especially in Africa, of opium poppy and coca bush, in particular national programmes that seek to reduce social marginalization and promote sustainable economic development.

37. States should also enhance joint strategies, through international and regional cooperation, to strengthen, including by training and education, alternative development, eradication and interdiction capacity, with the aim of eliminating illicit crop cultivation.

38. States should encourage international cooperation, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging in or from being relocated to other areas.

39. In accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, States are urged to provide greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty.

40. We recommend that adequate help be provided to Afghanistan in the framework of the comprehensive international strategy carried out, inter alia under the auspices of the United Nations and through other multilateral forums, in support of the commitment of the Transitional Government of Afghanistan to eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, and in response to the unique situation of that country. This should help the provision of

alternative livelihoods and the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors within Afghanistan and in neighbouring States and countries along trafficking routes, including the strengthening of "security belts" in the region. Also, extensive efforts have to be made to reduce the demand for drugs globally in order to contribute to the sustainability of the elimination of illicit cultivation in Afghanistan. In this context, we affirm that our response to this unique situation will not detract from our commitment and resources devoted to the fight against drugs in other parts of the world.[74]

41. States should encourage interregional cooperation by exchanging best practices, taking into account the specific characteristics and environment of different regions.

[74] This paragraph was included at the request of several interested delegations, including Afghanistan.

Chapter II

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session

5. At its 1226th to 1228th meetings, on 9 and 10 April 2003, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered agenda item 3, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session".

6. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the second biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together (E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6).

7. Statements were made by the representatives of the following States: Angola (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)), Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, acceding States Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia and associated States Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela. Statements were also made by observers for Azerbaijan, Myanmar, Saudi Arabia and Uruguay. The observer for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior also made a statement. Audio-visual presentations were made by the representative of Thailand, on 30 years of alternative development experience, and by a representative of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), on its alternative development activities in the Andean subregion.

A. Deliberations

8. The Executive Director was commended for his comprehensive second biennial report (E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6), which provided a sound understanding of national, regional and global efforts to counter the world drug problem. The report identified the major difficulties faced by Governments and provided guidance as to the areas requiring further action. However, some representatives stressed the need to further refine the biennial reports questionnaire so as to include a comprehensive assessment of all commitments, both general and specific, entered into in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex).

9. Several speakers informed the Commission of action by their respective Governments to implement the action plans and measures adopted by the General

Assembly at its twentieth special session. Specific actions had been taken to accede to and implement the international drug control treaties, to incorporate the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex) into their national strategies and programmes and to introduce or update legislation to promote judicial cooperation, to counter money-laundering and to control precursor chemicals. Several representatives indicated that their Governments had entered into bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements to facilitate extradition, judicial cooperation, mutual legal assistance, cross-border law enforcement cooperation and joint investigations. Measures had also been adopted to improve the legal, regulatory and law enforcement frameworks for the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals. A number of representatives highlighted special efforts and particular difficulties relating to the control of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors.

10. Several representatives referred to regional initiatives to promote drug control cooperation. References were made to the adoption by the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) of a declaration and programme of action for a drug-free ASEAN; the drug control efforts of SADC based on its Protocol on Combating Illicit Drugs, which had been ratified by all 14 members; and the adoption by the leaders of the African Union, in 2002, of a revised plan of action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking on the African continent, based on the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. Reference was also made to the European Union drug strategy for the period 2000-2004 and the European Union Action Plan to Combat Drugs (2000-2004), as well as the mid-term evaluation of the Drug Strategy.

11. It was noted that since 1998, when the General Assembly had held its twentieth special session, most States had adopted comprehensive and balanced national drug control strategies and had established national coordination mechanisms for all activities related to drug control. The increased rate of response to the biennial report questionnaire achieved in the second reporting cycle was welcomed. Governments were encouraged to report fully and in a timely manner in future. Governments were invited to provide qualitative analyses in their replies to the biennial reports questionnaire, in order to enable an assessment to be made of the impact of national, regional and international drug control efforts.

12. Several representatives acknowledged that important progress had been made towards meeting the targets and goals agreed at the twentieth special session, as reflected in the second biennial report of the Executive Director. That was proof of the political commitment of Governments to the undertakings made at the twentieth special session. That commitment called for sustained and long-term efforts at all levels.

13. A number of representatives drew attention to the connection between illicit drug production, trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and arms trafficking, noting that terrorist groups used drug trafficking to finance their activities. In that context, several representatives welcomed the priorities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (formerly known as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention) in the areas of drugs, crime and terrorism.

14. It was noted that a large number of States had introduced in their national strategies provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug

Demand Reduction (General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex). It was also noted that in his second biennial report, the Executive Director had identified areas for further action. A number of representatives welcomed the decline and stabilization in the abuse of certain drugs in certain regions but were concerned about the increase in drug abuse in other regions. Reference was made to the increase in intravenous drug abuse in Asia and in member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including the Russian Federation, and to the danger of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic spreading even further. Representatives called for more efforts to prevent intravenous drug abuse and to minimize the risk of HIV infection.

15. Several representatives affirmed the commitment of their Governments to action aimed at reducing illicit drug demand. They emphasized the importance of allocating resources commensurate with national strategies and targets adopted at the international level to counter drug abuse. Some representatives expressed deep concern about the imbalance in the supply of and demand for licit narcotic material for medical and scientific use and urged corrective action in that regard.

16. Several representatives referred to their Governments' efforts to implement the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E), noting the recent decline in the total area under illicit coca bush and opium poppy cultivation in their countries. Several representatives indicated that stability, security and long-term socio-economic development were essential elements in dealing with the drug control problem and achieving the elimination of illicit crops and preventing their emergence. A number of representatives reported that their Governments were ready to share with others knowledge and experience accumulated in the area of alternative development. Several representatives expressed concern about the reported increase in opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan in 2002, despite the measures of the Transitional Authority of Afghanistan. Representatives called for continued international technical and financial assistance to underwrite the drug control efforts of the authorities in Afghanistan. Representatives also emphasized the need to support the illicit crop eradication and alternative development efforts of other Governments, both in Asia and in the Andes, by continuing to provide those Governments with technical and financial assistance, as well as facilitating access to markets for the produce of alternative development programmes. A number of representatives informed the Commission of efforts by their Governments to eradicate illicit cannabis cultivation and implement alternative development programmes. It was agreed that such efforts should be acknowledged and provided with international support.

17. Several representatives pointed to the considerable law enforcement efforts made by their respective Governments, especially in the areas of illicit crop eradication, interdiction of drug trafficking and the diversion and smuggling of precursors. A number of representatives drew attention to the particular difficulties faced by countries situated along drug trafficking routes and called on the international community to provide the Governments of those countries with technical and financial resources.

18. Several representatives referred to national, regional and international efforts to implement the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A). It was noted that the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants posed a serious challenge in South-East Asia and was spreading to other regions. Some expressed concern that there continued to be little awareness of the harmful effects of the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and that there was a need for coordinated national and international efforts aimed at reducing both the demand for and the supply of such stimulants. In the area of demand reduction, greater efforts were needed to monitor consumption trends and raise awareness of the dangers posed by the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and to develop prevention campaigns targeting young people. Further measures were required to increase regional and international cooperation to prevent the diversion and smuggling of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, cocaine and heroin. In that context, mention was made of improved cooperation and the exchange of information among competent national authorities, law enforcement agencies and the chemical industry.

19. In his biennial report, the Executive Director had noted the progress made in the implementation of measures for countering money-laundering adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (Assembly resolution S-20/4 D). A number of representatives informed the Commission that, since the twentieth special session, their Governments had adopted or revised legislation against money-laundering, established financial intelligence and investigation units and special national coordination offices, enhanced international cooperation, introduced closer monitoring and regulation of the financial sector and professional services and entertainment and other industries and had been implementing the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering.

20. All representatives who spoke on agenda item 3 emphasized that the international drug control treaties remained the only valid international legal framework for drug control. Accordingly, all States parties to the international drug control treaties had a moral and legal obligation to support those treaties and not to take unilateral action that might undermine the treaties. Moreover, such unilateral action could undermine the efforts of other States to combat illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse.

B. Action taken by the Commission

21. At its 1234th meeting, on 15 April 2003, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of centres for technical and administrative training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention" (E/CN.7/2003/L.15), sponsored by Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Malaysia, Peru, Sudan, Thailand, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as amended, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.)

Chapter III
Drug demand reduction

22. At its 1228th meeting, on 10 April 2003, the Commission considered agenda item 4, entitled "Drug demand reduction: (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; and (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse".

23. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2003/4);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse (E/CN.7/2003/5);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs (E/CN.7/2003/8 and Add.1).

24. The Commission considered sub-items (a) and (b) of item 4 at its 1228th meeting, on 10 April 2003. A representative of the Secretariat made an audio-visual presentation. The representative of Argentina referred to tables 1-6 of the annex to the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2003/4), where the "Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" were grouped with the "countries" of the Americas that had submitted reports on the drug abuse situation. The representative of Argentina requested that, since there was a dispute over sovereignty between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that had been recognized in numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People (also known as the Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization), that situation should be recorded in a footnote in any future document containing a reference to the "Falkland Islands (Malvinas)". He maintained that it should be listed as an independent country but also referred to as a territory over which there is a dispute over sovereignty. The representative of the United Kingdom considered that the references to "Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" in the tables presented in the annex to the report of the Secretariat correctly reflected the agreed terminology used in United Nations documents.

25. Statements on sub-items (a) and (b) of item 4 were also made by the representatives of the following States: Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Gambia, Greece (on behalf of the European Union and the acceding and associated States), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey and United States of America. Statements were also made by the observers for Côte d'Ivoire, Israel, Senegal and Slovenia.

26. The Committee of the Whole considered item 4 (c) on 9 April 2003.

A. Deliberations

1. Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs

27. In connection with the report of the Executive Director on optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs (E/CN.7/2003/8 and Add.1), a representative of the Secretariat presented a costed programme of work for drug demand reduction for the period 2003-2008, based on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex).

28. Focusing on the areas of data collection, the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and prevention, in particular prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission among drug abusers, the representative of the Secretariat first provided an overview of the progress made in each of those areas since 1998, when the twentieth special session of the General Assembly had been held. The proposed programme of work for drug demand reduction in respect of each of the areas was then outlined, with a view to giving effect to the following tasks given to UNDCP under the Action Plan:

(a) Improving national and global information systems for reporting on activities for the reduction of illicit drug demand;

(b) Facilitating the sharing of information on best practices in activities for the reduction of illicit drug demand;

(c) Supporting Member States seeking expertise in developing their own strategies and activities for the reduction of illicit drug demand.

29. The representative of the Secretariat reiterated that, to implement most of the activities in the proposed programme of work, it would be necessary to obtain earmarked extrabudgetary contributions.

30. A number of representatives, praising the report of the Executive Director for its comprehensiveness, indicated their support for the approach outlined in the proposed programme of work. Other representatives summarized the efforts to reduce illicit drug demand in their countries with a view to achieving the goals set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

31. One representative also stressed the need to put more emphasis on the issue of treatment for drug abusers, in view of the risk of that area of work being neglected by Governments and intergovernmental organizations. One representative noted that not all areas of demand reduction required the same kind of attention but that the efforts devoted to each of the areas should take into account local conditions. One representative highlighted the specific problems of countries situated near areas of illicit drug production and the need for special assistance related to demand reduction.

32. Several representatives supported the idea of identifying and disseminating the best practices to counter illicit drug demand but stressed that such practices should be tailored to the needs of different countries and be applicable to the specific drug abuse problems that each country was experiencing.

33. Some representatives reported increases in drug abuse in their countries and mentioned the issue of injecting drug abuse and the increase in HIV infection. Measures being taken to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS (and hepatitis B and C) among drug abusers were described. All Member States were encouraged to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention into their efforts to reduce illicit drug demand. One representative stressed the need to include specific indicators related to HIV/AIDS in the evaluation of such efforts.

34. One representative stressed the need to see how the proposed programme of work would translate into future action. In particular, it was stated that it was essential to evaluate the impact of primary prevention programmes (based on "no use" messages) and treatment programmes.

2. Report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse

35. A representative of the Secretariat introduced item 4 (b), entitled "World situation with regard to drug abuse". It was noted that the report of the Secretariat on the subject (E/CN.7/2003/4) was based on replies to part II of the annual reports questionnaire, supplemented by information from other sources. It was pointed out that the response rate to the annual reports questionnaire had improved compared with the previous reporting cycle but the information provided had not always been complete. A revised and simplified annual reports questionnaire and the assistance provided to countries under the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse had contributed to the improved response rate. It was suggested that Member States could improve reporting by coordinating their efforts at the national level and by nominating technical focal points to liaise with the Secretariat on substantive matters.

36. The report of the Secretariat presented a summary of drug abuse trends and patterns throughout the world. It was noted that heroin abuse had stabilized in many areas, but there were worrying trends in Central Asia, Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation, such as lower ages of initiation into injecting drug abuse. It was noted that there were high levels of drug abuse in Central Asia, where such abuse was linked with the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The other region showing signs of a shift from smoking to injecting drug abuse was South Asia. Cocaine had remained a major problem in the Americas, there being increased abuse of that drug in some parts of the Caribbean and Central America and stable or even decreasing trends in North America. Cannabis had continued to be the most widely abused illicit drug: its abuse was reported to be stable or increasing in most countries. There had been some indications of an increase in cannabis-related addiction problems, as reported through treatment centres. An increase in the abuse of methamphetamines was reported in South-East Asia and there was some concern about the abuse of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as Ecstasy) spreading to other regions, such as North America and the Caribbean, while remaining stable but still widely abused in Europe. The gradual spread of the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants to broader segments of the population and the increased level of both "functional" and recreational abuse of such stimulants among high-risk groups were worrying developments.

3. Importance of reducing illicit drug demand

37. Several representatives commended and expressed their support for the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in collecting and reporting on global patterns and trends in drug abuse, and in particular global data collection through the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire. The representative of Thailand emphasized the need for introducing an element on impact assessment in the biennial reports questionnaire. A number of representatives, including the representative of Turkey, expressed their appreciation for the work being done by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the framework of the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse. Several representatives reported on their Governments' ongoing data collection initiatives. Most representatives supported the call for more resources to be allocated to demand reduction activities, including HIV prevention. Some called for investigating the link between HIV and substance abuse in general, not only injecting drug abuse. The representative of Greece, speaking on behalf of the European Union and the acceding and associated States, stressed the importance of continuing work in the development and dissemination of good practices, the exchange of information and the collection of data on all aspects of demand reduction; he reiterated the need for early intervention and for paying special attention to so-called recreational drug abuse.

4. Harmonization and coordination

38. A number of representatives reported on their Governments' progress in establishing central coordinating mechanisms and structures for national drug policies. Some representatives called for more collection of data from various regions and supported further work in that area, in particular with regard to the dissemination of good methodological practices, the development of partnerships/collaboration and the coordination of activities with other national and regional partners, United Nations entities and donor agencies. Some representatives reported on the creation of drug monitoring centres and new epidemiological and other research initiatives in their countries. Representatives also underlined the need to promote community involvement and to improve efforts to identify the type of persons abusing certain drugs and the reasons for such abuse, including specific vulnerabilities and risks, as well as protective factors.

5. Treatment and rehabilitation

39. A number of representatives stressed the need to allocate more resources to drug abuse treatment and to establish comprehensive care systems, integrating the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and their subsequent reintegration into society as part of a "continuum of care". The representative of South Africa called for setting aside more expertise on drug abuse treatment and more resources for use at the local level in order to reach less accessible populations, especially in rural areas. The representative of Greece underlined the importance of the development of a wider range of services for the treatment of drug abusers, including the provision of treatment in prisons.

6. Public awareness campaigns

40. Most of the representatives who spoke on the item informed the Commission of their Governments' ongoing initiatives to raise public awareness of drug abuse problems. The representative of Mexico stressed the need to use innovative techniques in such campaigns and to involve young people in the planning of the campaigns. The representatives of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and South Africa and the observer for Seychelles reported on such public information campaigns in their countries.

7. Youth and recreational drug use

41. A number of representatives raised specific concerns about the increased abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular Ecstasy, among youth. The representative of Spain mentioned the increased popularity of recreational polydrug use, especially on weekends. A number of representatives called for new approaches to dealing with that development. Representatives stressed the importance of using peer-based techniques and youth participation in developing and implementing interventions in that area.

B. Action taken by the Commission

42. At its 1234th meeting, on 15 April 2003, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties" (E/CN.7/2002/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine and United States of America. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/1.)

43. At the same meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse" (E/CN.7/2003/L.20), sponsored by Australia, Benin, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ghana, Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), India, Slovakia, South Africa and Switzerland. The draft resolution was adopted as amended. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/2.)

44. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Reduction of illicit drug demand" (E/CN.7/2003/L.16), sponsored by Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Gambia, Greece, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United States of America and Venezuela. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.)

Chapter IV
Illicit drug trafficking and supply

45. At its 1228th meeting, on 10 April 2003, the Commission considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

"5. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

"(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

"(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

"(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

"(ii) Countering money-laundering;

"(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development."

46. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2003/6);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2003/7 and Add.1);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on progress made in the development of technical assistance and training on cooperation against illicit drug trafficking by sea (E/CN.7/2003/9);

(d) Report of the Executive Director on strengthening international cooperation in the control of opium poppy cultivation (E/CN.7/2003/10);

(e) Report of the Executive Director on international assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs (E/CN.7/2003/11);

(f) Report of the Executive Director on the role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation (E/CN.7/2003/17).

47. Representatives of the Secretariat made audio-visual presentations on world trends in drug trafficking, and on the opium economy in Afghanistan. Statements were made by the representatives of the following States: Burkina Faso, China, Cuba (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Egypt, Greece (on behalf of the European Union and the acceding and associated States), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and United States. Statements were also made by the observers for Afghanistan, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia and Slovenia. The observer for the European Police Office (Europol) also made a statement.

A. Deliberations

48. There was general concern expressed at the continued high acreage of illicit poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. There was recognition of the commitment of the Transitional Authority of Afghanistan and the positive initiatives it had taken to counter the drug problem. Emphasis was placed upon the need to support the authorities of Afghanistan in a wide-ranging strategy of alternative development, demand reduction and law enforcement. A number of representatives referred to their respective Government's pledges of financial support for Afghanistan and to the need for more direct international intervention in Afghanistan with a view to formulating sustainable alternative development options for poppy farmers. Reference was also made to the important coordination and other work undertaken by Germany, the United Kingdom and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist the Transitional Authority in establishing a civilian police force, develop a national drug control strategy and create a national drug law enforcement agency. At the same time, there was a call for better international cooperation in combating the drug trafficking groups operating in and around Afghanistan. It was noted that there was strong evidence of an increase in the number of clandestine laboratories operating in Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries and that the heroin manufactured in those laboratories posed a growing and serious threat. That threat was considered even more serious in view of the known linkages between illicit drug production, drug trafficking, terrorism and arms trafficking and the fact that terrorist groups used drug trafficking to finance their activities. Central Asian States were increasingly being used for the transit of heroin manufactured in Afghanistan; accordingly, concern was expressed at the increased drug abuse in the region, reflected in the increasing incidence of diseases associated with drug abuse. There was support for initiatives such as the "six plus two" approach. A number of representatives spoke of their Governments' law enforcement initiatives to improve the gathering of intelligence on criminal groups operating in the region, to strengthen border controls and to develop cooperation in cross-border operations. The fact that drug trafficking routes, together with the modi operandi used by the drug trafficking groups, were changing was seen as evidence of the effectiveness of the drug law enforcement efforts in neighbouring countries.

49. There were calls for closer monitoring of the principal drug trafficking routes and for re-examining the control mechanisms established in the countries concerned. Cross-border cooperation was seen as one of the key areas for further development, as were technical support for and the upgrading of skills of control officers deployed on national borders. A number of representatives reaffirmed their Governments' commitment to building cross-border and regional capacities and meeting regional requirements by offering the services of their training institutions, establishing liaison officers at border posts and providing support through bilateral exchanges. Representatives of other States, whose geographical positions as important transport hubs increased the likelihood of their territory being used for the transit of illicit drugs, spoke of the additional resources their respective Governments had invested in personnel and equipment to identify illicit drugs in transit.

50. The increase in the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and the growing quantities of such drugs seized by States were matters of general concern. Representatives spoke of the evidence of well-organized collaboration of

international criminal groups engaged in the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants. It was noted that countering the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic drugs required greater international cooperation, especially in the areas of exchanging investigative information and sharing knowledge of chemicals. Representatives of a number of States and regional law enforcement agencies informed the Commission that they had developed expertise in those areas. Recent successes in the investigation of trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants in East and South-East Asia and Europe provided valuable insight into the magnitude of these organizations, the size of their manufacturing operations and the relative ease with which they could be established. It was noted that drug trafficking by sea using small vessels transferring cargo in international waters had remained a principal modus operandi for the bulk movement of amphetamine-type stimulants in East and South-East Asia. Representatives of States in Europe most affected by the illicit manufacture of Ecstasy spoke of specific steps taken to deal with that problem, such as the adoption of national security plans for the suppression of Ecstasy, the creation of special teams for synthetic drug investigations, the expansion of special national synthetic drug coordination units and the offering of assistance to agencies engaged in investigations of synthetic drug trafficking in other countries. It was noted that article 13 of the 1988 Convention, entitled "Materials and equipment", contained provisions that had proved effective in the investigation and suppression of illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. In Europe, recent coordinated efforts had succeeded in identifying and stopping the equipment supplier of 26 separate clandestine laboratory operations.

51. A number of representatives expressed disappointment at the fact that there was not always full cooperation in international investigations of drug trafficking. Despite the almost universal adherence to the international drug control treaties, there was still reluctance on the part of some States to support cross-border investigations and share information with States that applied the death penalty for serious drug trafficking offences. In response, it was stated that that should be seen not as a denial of assistance to support international investigations but as a responsibility to observe the Council of Europe's Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as well as the European Union policy not to support investigations that might result in the use of the death penalty. Progress was reported by a number of speakers in the development of shared regional databases on drug trafficking organizations and individual drug traffickers, bilateral cooperation in the investigation and dismantling of drug trafficking groups (in particular illicit manufacturers of amphetamine-type stimulants operating in Europe and East and South-East Asia) and the sharing of signature analysis results to identify common trafficking elements in the manufacture and distribution of illicit drugs. Support was expressed for Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, precursor control initiatives coordinated by the International Narcotics Control Board. Representatives also expressed support for meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, which were considered valuable forums in which to meet and discuss regional law enforcement issues related to the suppression of drug trafficking and other forms of cross-border crime.

52. Representatives reported on progress made at the national level in the strengthening of cooperation between drug control agencies. A number of representatives spoke of the recognition in strategies adopted by their respective Governments that good inter-agency cooperation was a prerequisite for the effective suppression of drug trafficking. Illicit drug activities and organized criminal activities were complex problems that required a coordinated approach involving all government ministries. Representatives spoke of inter-agency committees established at the ministerial level to address proper coordination, steps taken to formalize channels for the exchange of information between affected frontline agencies and the use of joint training to promote cooperation and understanding between different control services, all of which had added a more professional approach to illicit drug and crime control.

53. The crucial importance of providing sustainable alternative development assistance to States in coca-producing regions was emphasized, as was the fact that the provision of such assistance should be viewed as a long-term commitment. It was noted that, in some regions, economics was resulting in increased migration to coca-growing areas; at the same time, there was a trend towards moving illicit drug-processing laboratories from rural areas to suburban areas, in response to drug law enforcement efforts. Concern was expressed about the aggressive tactics adopted by cocaine-trafficking syndicates in diversifying their trafficking routes and modi operandi. Representatives referred to countermeasures used by their Governments, such as the adoption of special action plans to combat on-board drug couriers at airports and flight pre-screening controls and judicial facilities at principal airports.

54. Several representatives commented that climatic conditions in many countries were extremely favourable to the growth of cannabis. They expressed concern that the more tolerant approach adopted in some countries towards the abuse of cannabis was inconsistent with the international drug control treaties and therefore not helpful to their national efforts to prevent cannabis abuse. It was noted that cannabis remained the drug most commonly abused by young people and that strict controls should be maintained over its use. A number of representatives reported that the illicit cannabis cultivation had increased in their countries. Some drug law enforcement initiatives against cannabis growers had resulted in the displacement of such cultivation into neighbouring countries; consequently dried cannabis herb was being imported into countries where it had been cultivated. Interest was expressed in examining best practices in alternative development as a strategy to alleviate rural poverty in regions financially dependent upon illicit cannabis cultivation.

B. Action taken by the Commission

55. At its 1234th meeting, on 15 April 2003, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Enhancing international cooperation in combating drug trafficking by sea" (E/CN.7/2003/L.5/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Croatia, Gambia, Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Ukraine and United States. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/3.)

56. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "International assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs" (E/CN.7/2003/L.2/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III.)

57. At the same meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the prohibition of illicit drug trafficking" (E/CN.7/2003/L.12), sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Peru and Venezuela. The draft resolution was approved, as amended, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IV.)

58. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans" (E/CN.7/2003/L.17), sponsored by Algeria, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Venezuela and Zambia. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution V.)

59. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation" (E/CN.7/2003/L.22), sponsored by Austria, Benin, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, India, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Thailand and Venezuela. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VI.)

60. At its 1234th meeting, on 15 April, the Commission also considered two nearly identical draft resolutions entitled "Funding of travel for participants of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies". The Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Nairobi from 9 to 13 September 2002, and the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima from 15 to 18 October 2002, had recommended to the Commission the approval of the draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.7/2003/7, paras. 5 and 6). At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Council the draft resolutions, which have been reproduced in a single draft resolution. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VII.) A representative of the Secretariat made a statement on the draft resolution (see annex II).

Chapter V

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

61. At its 1224th and 1225th meetings, on 8 April 2003, the Commission considered item 6 of the agenda, which read as follows:

"6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

"(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

"(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

"(c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

"(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

"(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties."

62. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances (E/CN.7/2003/12 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002 (E/INCB/2002/1);

(c) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2002/4).

63. The Commission considered sub-item (a) of agenda item 6 at its 1224th meeting, on 8 April 2003.

64. The Commission considered sub-items (b) and (c) of agenda item 6 at its 1224th and 1225th meetings, on 8 April 2003. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Greece (on behalf of the European Union and associated States), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey (on sub-items 6 (b) and (c)), United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela. Statements were also made by the observers for Belgium, Malaysia, Slovenia, Sweden and Zimbabwe (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States).

A. Deliberations

1. Changes in the scope of control of substances

Inclusion of amineptine in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

65. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the note verbale dated 20 December 2002 from the Secretary-General, on changes in the scope of control of substances, which contained the recommendation of the World Health Organization (WHO) that the substance amineptine be included in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.[75] Comments had been received from Governments concerning the possible scheduling of the substance in response to the note verbale.

66. In the absence of the observer for WHO, the Secretary of the Commission made an introductory statement on the notification from WHO recommending the inclusion of amineptine in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

2. International Narcotics Control Board

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002

67. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the report of the Board for 2002,[76] highlighting the effects of illicit drugs on economic development. He stated that, while the illicit drug industry provided jobs in the agricultural sector to a number of people with limited skills and education, in the long run, illicit drug industries jeopardized human development. There was no indication that illicit drug industries fostered economic development; on the contrary, there appeared to be a negative correlation between the size of an illicit drug industry in a country and the country's economic progress. Countries in which illicit drugs were produced had been shown to suffer a decline in economic growth. Experience had also shown that most countries in which illicit drugs were produced eventually faced their own problems of drug abuse. The Board had concluded from its review that long-term economic development was not feasible in the absence of an effective drug control system. He referred to the operation of the international treaty system, in particular with regard to the situation in Afghanistan, which had not only become the main cultivator of illicit opium poppy in the world but also a destination for psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals diverted from licit channels. The Transitional Administration of Afghanistan required the support of the international community. The President further reiterated the importance of harm reduction in a tertiary prevention strategy for demand reduction purposes, first acknowledged in the report of the Board for 1993. Harm reduction policies should be compatible with the international drug control treaties.

68. The importance of the work of the Board was acknowledged and the view was expressed that the independence of the Board and its members guaranteed that its observations and recommendations were not influenced by political, economic or other interests. It was suggested to strengthen the funding of the Board to ensure full

[75] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[76] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XI.1).

implementation of its mandate. The relationship between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Board should be maintained and strengthened, since the work of both bodies was necessary and complementary. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board were encouraged to share with Member States the legal advice on harm reduction provided by the Office.

69. Appreciation was expressed to the Board and its secretariat for its work, including the preparation of the report and for highlighting, in its first chapter, the economic impact of the illicit drug industry. It was noted that the bulk of profits made in the trafficking of illicit drugs were not made in developing countries, but in developed countries. Long-term sustainable development could not be achieved if countries did not address drug control. Drug control efforts should therefore be considered in the overall development context and should be integrated into multilateral development assistance strategies. Several representatives provided additional information on the situation with regard to drug abuse and drug trafficking in their countries and on the drug control strategies pursued by their Governments to reduce illicit drug supply and demand.

70. The importance of adherence to and full implementation of the international drug control treaties, which provided the underlying framework for international cooperation in the field of drugs, was emphasized. States that had not yet adhered to them should do so as soon as possible. It was also important to fulfil the reporting requirements under the treaties and furnish complete and accurate data to the Board in a timely manner.

71. While national policies had to be developed in response to national situations, it was noted that unilateral action, conceived in a purely national context, could compromise the integrity of the entire international drug control system. If the chain of drug control was broken in one country, the whole international drug control system could be put in jeopardy.

72. The view was expressed that national efforts should be strengthened through strong regional and international cooperation by developing strong instruments against money-laundering.

73. Several Governments noted the widespread illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and other synthetic drugs. One speaker noted the very effective measures in his country to eradicate completely the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. Control over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of those drugs was critical to success in that field and regional and international cooperation on the control of precursor chemicals should be strengthened to eradicate the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and other synthetic drugs. The Board was urged to continue its valuable support to national authorities in preventing the diversion of drugs and precursors. It was stated that more had to be done to convince people, especially young people, of the harmful consequences of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants.

74. The Commission welcomed the efforts of the Board in promoting a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific purposes, pursuant to its mandates under the Single Convention on

Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[77] as amended by the 1972 Protocol.[78] Governments of all producing countries should adhere strictly to the provisions of the 1961 Convention and take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials.

75. Several speakers voiced their concern about lenient policies concerning cannabis, a substance controlled under the 1961 Convention. Cannabis was a harmful drug and it was argued that there were no good arguments for a more liberal policy towards it. It was noted that no Government had yet presented any evidence to WHO showing that cannabis should be legalized. The view was expressed that lenient policies towards the abuse of cannabis were not only a threat to public health but also counterproductive to efforts of developing countries, which were devoting considerable effort and resources in an attempt to reduce the cultivation of cannabis on their territory. It was stated that a strong message should be addressed to those non-governmental organizations which were working, often with considerable financial support, towards the legalization of drugs.

76. Note was taken of the drug control situation in Afghanistan and there was agreement that the full support and cooperation of the international community was crucial for Afghanistan.

77. The Commission was informed of the results of the Conference on Control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in Europe, held in Strasbourg, France, from 14 to 16 October 2002, co-organized by the Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe.

78. The representative of the United Kingdom reproached the Board for its use of what were, in his opinion, alarmist language and misleading references in the report to the policy of his Government with regard to cannabis and public perception. He also expressed his displeasure at the way the findings of the report had been presented to the media at a press conference in his country. The President replied that the Board had not criticized the policy or the decision of that Government, but had made reference to the effects that the announcement of the decision to reclassify cannabis had had, not only in the country itself but in other parts of the world.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

79. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the report of the Board for 2002 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The Commission congratulated the Board on its clear and informative overview of the global situation regarding control of precursor chemicals and took note of the Board's efforts to improve information exchange between Governments in order to prevent diversion of those chemicals.

80. The Commission, recognizing that control of precursor chemicals was one of the most effective tools in addressing the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, welcomed the Board's initiatives, together with concerned Governments,

[77] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[78] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

in launching Project Prism, an umbrella project under which specific operations were to be carried out to address diversions of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants as well as materials and equipment used in their illicit manufacture. The Commission urged all Governments to fully support that initiative. Furthermore, a progress report on the project (see E/CN.7/2003/CRP.1) was made available to the Commission by the Project Prism Task Force.

81. The Commission further recognized that, given the complex methods and routes of diversion of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, backtracking operations, as planned under Project Prism, were essential to identify the sources of seized or intercepted consignments of precursor chemicals and of equipment used in illicit manufacture. Only by identifying those sources could future diversions be prevented.

82. The Commission commended the Board for its continuing efforts as the international focal point for the exchange of information under Operation Purple and Operation Topaz, the international programmes focusing on potassium permanganate and acetic anhydride, respectively. In particular, the Commission noted that the standard operating procedures developed for those programmes, especially the utilization of pre-export notifications, had made an important contribution to the improvement of information exchange between Governments, thereby preventing diversion of precursor chemicals.

83. The Commission was informed of the importance of developing partnerships between Governments and industry in the field of control of precursor chemicals. The diversion of those chemicals from licit trade into illicit traffic was a major challenge to manufacturing, exporting, importing and trans-shipment countries and the experience gained in particular from Operations Purple and Topaz had shown that, in addition to appropriate legislation, dialogue with industry was essential for a balanced approach to control of precursor chemicals. In addition, the Commission was informed of specific efforts made by Governments to establish or review legislation and regulations for precursor control.

84. The Commission reiterated the importance for Governments to submit annual information to the Board. The information on seizures enabled the Board to provide a global overview and analysis of recent trends in seizures, illicit traffic and diversion of precursor chemicals, while the analysis of licit trade data on the chemicals under international control was an essential tool for the identification of suspicious transactions and possible diversions, thereby assisting Governments in their efforts to prevent illicit manufacture of drugs.

3. Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties

85. The representative of Jamaica made a statement on the position of his Government regarding cannabis. The text of the statement dated 10 April 2003 from the Permanent Secretary of the Minister of Justice of Jamaica is contained in annex III to the present report.

B. Action taken by the Commission

86. At its 1224th meeting, on 8 April 2003, the Commission, pursuant to article 17, paragraph 2, of the 1971 Convention, decided by 41 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to include amineptine in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision 46/1.)

87. At its 1234th meeting, on 15 April 2003, the Commission considered a revised draft resolution entitled "Minimum requirements for medically and psychosocially assisted treatment of opiate-dependent persons" (E/CN.7/2003/L.7/Rev.1), sponsored by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, Ireland, Slovakia and Switzerland. The representative of the Russian Federation introduced several amendments to the draft resolution (E/CN.7/2003/L.24). Several representatives and observers made oral amendments to the draft resolution. The Commission decided to defer consideration of the draft resolution and the amendments thereto to its next session.

88. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking" (E/CN.7/2003/L.4/Rev.2), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine and Venezuela. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VIII.)

89. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Supporting the international drug control system through joint action" (E/CN.7/2003/L.6/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zimbabwe. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/4.)

90. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Improving the exchange of electronic information among Member States and communication with international organizations" (E/CN.7/2003/L.8), sponsored by Australia, Canada, Gambia, Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Hungary, Peru, Slovakia, Switzerland and Ukraine. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/5.)

91. At the same meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Provisions regarding travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs" (E/CN.7/2003/L.9), sponsored by Gambia, Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Switzerland. The draft resolution was adopted as amended. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/6.)

92. At the same meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and

on substances consumed" (E/CN.7/2003/L.10), sponsored by Benin, Egypt, Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Switzerland and United States of America. The draft resolution was adopted as amended. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/7.)

93. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes" (E/CN.7/2003/L.11), sponsored by Benin, France, Hungary, India, Turkey, Ukraine and United States of America. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution X.)

94. At the same meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Efforts to counter moves towards the indiscriminate legalization of drugs for non-medical use" (E/CN.7/2003/L.18), sponsored by Benin, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was approved, as amended, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution XI.)

Chapter VI

Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

95. At its 1230th meeting, on 11 April 2003, the Commission considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled "Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/2003/13).

96. The representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime made a statement introducing the report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/2003/13) and outlining the strategic orientation of the Office, its priorities in supporting Member States in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, the refocusing of programme priorities and the ongoing process of management and good programme governance.

97. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, China, Greece (on behalf of the European Union and the acceding and associated States), Spain and the United States. The observer for the African Union also made a statement. A representative of the regional office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Southern Africa made an audio-visual presentation on the strategic programme framework on drugs and crime for Southern Africa.

Deliberations

98. Appreciation was expressed for the documentation presented by the Secretariat. It was emphasized that UNDCP had a central role to play in efforts to deal with the world drug problem. Support was expressed for the efforts of the Executive Director to reform and reorganize UNDCP and to strengthen the dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat on the priorities and management of the Programme. Appreciation was also expressed for the steps taken by UNDCP to enhance accountability, credibility and transparency and to secure the involvement of stakeholders at the operational level. The efforts of the Executive Director to project clearer medium-term operational guidelines and priorities with a view to improving governance, funding and operational management, communication and staff management relations, as well as monitoring and evaluation, were noted with appreciation.

99. The efforts to develop an integrated approach to drug and crime issues were commended. Improvements in staff selection procedures and the establishment of an ombudsman were also welcomed. It was noted that the ongoing re-profiling of field offices would strengthen operational capacities.

100. Support was expressed for the work of UNDCP on project, programme and thematic evaluations, which was considered essential to assessing the impact of operational activities, identifying best practices and developing result-oriented technical assistance. It was noted that independent evaluation would strengthen UNDCP and contribute to improved delivery of services. The UNDCP plan to set up

a monitoring and evaluation unit was welcomed; it was noted that its establishment should be considered a priority.

101. Representatives expressed their strong support for broadening the donor base of UNDCP and establishing sound financing for the Programme. The preparation of a new fund-raising strategy to attract resources from a variety of sources, including cost-sharing arrangements, voluntary contributions and partnership-building, was welcomed. In that connection, emphasis was placed on guarding against compromising the independence of UNDCP.

102. The work of the programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime against money-laundering was commended; that work was considered particularly important in view of the urgent need to combat money-laundering, given its link with the financing of terrorism. Support was also expressed for the work of UNDCP in combating the abuse of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants and the diversion or smuggling of their precursors, as well as the efforts of the Programme to identify emerging trends in that area. Representatives expressed their satisfaction with the further implementation of the Programme and the Financial Information Management System. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was encouraged to include in the System project and financial information on its Centre for International Crime Prevention.

103. It was noted that the country and regional action plans and programme framework developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime had yielded tangible results. It was stated that UNDCP should continue to promote regional cooperation, based on equal partnerships. Furthermore, in developing its programmes, in particular those to promote alternative development, UNDCP should take due account of the national and cultural characteristics of each country and involve local people and other beneficiaries at the community level in the design of technical cooperation initiatives. An appeal was made to UNDCP to continue to promote alternative development.

104. The observer for the African Union referred to its ongoing efforts to incorporate a drug control element into all its programmes. She referred to the good working relationship that the African Union had developed with UNDCP, which had resulted in the establishment of an integrated drug control and crime prevention unit within the secretariat of the African Union.

Chapter VII

Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

105. At its 1230th meeting, on 11 April 2003, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the subject (E/CN.7/2003/14).

106. A representative of the Secretariat made an introductory statement on the action taken to strengthen the dialogue between Member States and UNDCP. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, China, Cuba (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Greece (on behalf of the European Union and the acceding and associated States) and Turkey.

A. Deliberations

107. The role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the governing body of UNDCP was highlighted. The initiatives undertaken by UNDCP to enhance management and its dialogue with Member States were acknowledged with appreciation. The wish was expressed to broaden that dialogue through informal consultations on operational issues. It was stressed that such a dialogue should be made permanent and should be extended to include the programming and implementation of drug control programmes that took account of the priorities of Member States.

108. Speakers acknowledged the important work done by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparation and dissemination of documentation for the intersessional meetings of the Commission and the presentations made at those meetings on matters of interest. It was noted that the work enabled the Commission to strengthen its capacity to provide normative guidance to UNDCP during the sessions of the Commission. In particular, representatives stated that the role of the intersessional meetings of the Commission constituted a good basis for exchanging views, the provision of guidance to UNDCP and the formulation of its operational activities. The Secretariat was encouraged to continue organizing informal consultations with Member States on issues of common concern, for instance, convening joint meetings of donors and recipient and other States concerned, which could contribute to a further strengthening of the dialogue between UNDCP and Member States.

109. The efforts of UNDCP to develop a new funding strategy and to diversify sources of funding were welcomed. It was emphasized that Member States should contribute to making it possible for UNDCP to act as a catalyst in the mobilization of resources. It was also emphasized that the funding strategy should not focus solely on promoting cost-sharing arrangements and that care should be taken to avoid compromising the independence of UNDCP. The new strategy should strengthen the principle of shared responsibility and promote contributions by States, individuals, private foundations and non-governmental organizations in order

to increase the donor base of UNDCP and secure the necessary new resources. It was noted that the programmes and projects funded by UNDCP must take fully into account the needs and interests of Member States, in particular developing countries.

110. Representatives welcomed the steps undertaken by the Executive Director to promote governance, develop clear operational priorities and enhance staff management relations and communication, noting that those steps enhanced credibility, a condition for improved funding. Attention was drawn to the close links between drug trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and money-laundering; the refocusing of the priorities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to address those issues in a balanced manner was welcomed. It was stated that the balanced approach might contribute to the identification of cost savings and, more importantly, would strengthen efforts by the international community to overcome the challenges posed by those issues. It was emphasized that illicit drugs, crime and terrorism were not only a threat to peace but also hindered the economic development of countries. For that reason, UNDCP efforts to place drug and crime issues in the context of sustainable development were particularly praiseworthy.

111. Representatives looked forward to further improving the dialogue and exchange of views between Member States and the Secretariat, which was regarded as a key element in strengthening UNDCP and the Commission.

B. Action taken by the Commission

112. At its 1234th meeting, on 15 April 2003, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body" (E/CN.7/2003/L.19), sponsored by Australia, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America and Venezuela. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/8.)

113. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2003/L.21), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Ghana, Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Slovakia, Slovenia, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/9.)

Chapter VIII
Administrative and budgetary questions

114. At its 1230th meeting, on 11 April 2003, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Administrative and budgetary matters". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and proposed outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/2003/15);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and proposed outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/2003/16).

115. Statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the European Union and the acceding and associated States) and Ireland.

A. Deliberations

116. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the agenda item and made an audio-visual presentation on the report of the Executive Director on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and proposed outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/2003/15) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/CN.7/2003/16). The budget proposals and in particular the need to base future proposals on operational priorities recently established by the Executive Director were supported by most Member States.

117. The Commission adopted the resolution on the budget, approving an appropriation of $34.2 million for the revised support budget and endorsing a revised resource allocation of $130.2 million for programme activities for the biennium 2002-2003. The Commission also took note of the outline, totalling $170.9 million for the biennium 2004-2005.

118. The view was expressed that it was important for the appropriation from the regular budget allocated to the Programme to be sufficient to enable it to fulfil its mandates. Efforts should be made to overcome both the cash flow and the structural problems faced by the Programme. In that regard, the collective interest attached to the draft resolution on funding for UNDCP (E/CN.7/2003/15, sect. II) was also emphasized.

B. Action taken by the Commission

119. At its 1234th meeting, on 15 April 2003, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2003/15, sect. II). (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 46/10.)

Chapter IX

Provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

120. At its 1234th meeting, on 15 April 2003, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered item 15 of its agenda, entitled "Provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the draft provisional agenda for its forty-seventh session (E/CN.7/2003/L.1/Add.6).

Action taken by the Commission

121. At the same meeting, the provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session was approved by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. (For the text, see chapter I, section B, draft decision I).

Chapter X

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session

122. The Commission considered item 17 of its agenda, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session", at its 1235th meeting, on 15 April 2003. The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2003/L.1 and Add.1-9).

123. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its forty-sixth session, as orally amended.

Chapter XI
Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

124. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its forty-sixth session in Vienna from 8 to 17 April 2003. The Chairperson of the Commission opened the forty-sixth session. The President of the General Assembly, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Chairman of the Group of African States, the Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and the representatives of China and the United States addressed the Commission at its opening meeting.

B. Attendance

125. The session was attended by representatives of 51 States members of the Commission. (Mozambique and Swaziland were not represented.) Also attending were observers for other States Members of the United Nations, non-member States, entities maintaining a permanent observer mission to the United Nations, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

126. In section I of its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play a more active role in the preparations of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to UNDCP.

127. In the light of that decision and in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission, immediately following the closure of its forty-fifth session, in March 2002, held the first meeting of its forty-sixth session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairman and other members of the bureau.

128. At its 1223rd meeting, on 15 March 2002, the Commission elected the following officers for its forty-sixth session:

Chairperson:	Patricia Olimendi (Mexico)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Alfred T. Moleah (South Africa) T. A. Samodra Sriwidjaja (Indonesia) Alojz Némethy (Slovakia)
Rapporteur:	Gioacchino Polimeni (Italy)

129. A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups (the representatives of Cuba, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian

Federation and Zimbabwe) was established to assist the Chairperson of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39 of 21 June 1991. During the forty-sixth session of the Commission, the extended bureau met on 8 and 15 April 2003 and the bureau met on 9 April 2003 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

130. At its 1224th meeting, on 8 April 2003, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda and organization of work (E/CN.7/2003/1), finalized by the intersessional meetings of the Commission, as requested by the Council in its decision 2000/240 of 27 July 2000. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Normative segment

3. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

4. Drug demand reduction:

   (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

   (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

5. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

   (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

   (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

   (ii) Countering money-laundering;

   (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

   (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

7. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

8. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

9. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Ministerial segment

10. Opening of the ministerial segment.

11. General debate of the ministerial segment: assessment of the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

12. Round-table discussions of the ministerial segment:

(a) Challenges, new trends and patterns of the world drug problem;

(b) Countering illicit drug supply;

(c) Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem, based on the principle of shared responsibility;

(d) Demand reduction and preventive policies.

13. Adoption of the joint ministerial statement.

14. Closure of the ministerial segment.

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15. Provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission.

16. Other business.

17. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session.

E. Documentation

131. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex IV.

Chapter XII
Ministerial segment

A. Opening of the ministerial segment

132. The ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was held on 16 and 17 April 2003. The ministerial segment was opened by the Chairperson of the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

133. The substantive organization of work of the ministerial segment (E/CN.7/2003/3) was approved by the Commission on 8 April 2003.

134. The themes for the round-table discussions of the ministerial segment were as follows:

(a) Challenges, new trends and patterns of the world drug problem;

(b) Countering illicit drug supply;

(c) Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem, based on the principle of shared responsibility;

(d) Demand reduction and preventive policies.

B. General debate of the ministerial segment: assessment of the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

135. The general debate of the ministerial segment was held on 16 and 17 April 2003. The following document was made available for the general debate: second biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together (E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6).

136. The general debate of the ministerial segment was held on 16 and 17 April. A total of 132 States participated in the ministerial segment.

Patricia Olamendi Torres, Chairperson of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session

Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna

Philip Emafo, President, International Narcotics Control Board

Jorge Armando Félix, Minister-Chief, Brazil (on behalf of the Group of 77)

Abdolvahed Moussavi Lari, Minister of the Interior of the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Group of Asian States)

Costas Stefanis, Minister of Health and Welfare of Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union)

Carlos Saavedra Bruno, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de Bolivia

Gianfranco Fini, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of Italy

Vladimir V. Naumov, Minister of the Interior of Belarus

Arévalo Méndez Romero, Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela

Kembo Mohadi, Minister of Home Affairs of Zimbabwe

Nils Ericson Correa, Presidente Ejecutivo de la Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo y Vida sin Drogas de Peru

Faisal Saleh Hayat, Minister of the Interior of Pakistan

Ante Simonic, Vice Prime Minister of Croatia

José María Borja, Procurador General del Estado de Ecuador

Mohamed Charfi, Ministre de la Justice de l'Algérie

Christopher Ellison, Minister for Justice and Customs of Australia

Rafael Macedo de la Concha, Procurador General de la República de Mexico

Edgar Armando Gutierrez, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Guatemala

Roberto Díaz Sotolongo, Ministro de Justicia de Cuba

Achmad Sujudi, Minister of Health of Indonesia

Carolina Barco Isakson, Ministra de Relaciones Exteriores de Colombia

Wilbur Ricardo Grimson, Secretario de Estado de Argentina

Thomas Zeltner, Secrétaire d'État de la Suisse

Jean-Cédric Janssens de Bisthoven, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Mission permanente de la Belgique auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies (Vienne)

Kassymzhomart Tokaev, Secretary of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan

Attila Mesterházy, Political State Secretary, Ministry of Children of Hungary

Yan Zhang, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations (Vienna)

Peter Jenkins, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna)

137. At the second meeting, on 16 April, the following persons made statements:

Muhyieddeen Touq, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations (Vienna)

Piotr Jablonski, Director, National Bureau for Drug Prevention of Poland

Dayantha Laksiri Mendis, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations (Vienna)

Leonardo Costa, Prosecretario de la Presidencia de la República y Presidente de la Junta Nacional de Drogas de Uruguay

Jim Anderton, Minister for Economic Development, Minister for Industry and Regional Development and Associate Minister of Health of New Zealand

Abdulkadir Aksu, Minister of the Interior of Turkey

Milan Filipovich, Minister of the Internal Affairs of Montenegro, Serbia and Montenegro

Jurij Vandin, Deputy Head of the Security Service of Ukraine

Clémence Ross-van Dorp, State Secretary of Health, Welfare and Sport of the Netherlands

Pavel Abraham, Secretary of State, President of the National Anti-drug Agency of Romania

Noel Ahern, Minister of State with special responsibility for drugs strategy and community affairs of Ireland

Petr Mares, Deputy Prime Minister of the Czech Republic

Luis Filipe Pereira, Minister of Health of Portugal

Zainal Abidin Zin, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs of Malaysia

Dusan Keber, Minister of Health of Slovenia

Mutahar Rashad Al-Masri, Vice-Minister of the Interior of Yemen

Marion Caspers-Merk, Drug Commissioner of the Federal Government, Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Health and Social Security of Germany

Gediminas Cerniauskas, Deputy Minister of Health of Lithuania

Hyun-soo Shin, Senior Prosecutor (Director), Narcotic Division, Supreme Prosecutor's Office, Republic of Korea

Van Duc Pham, Deputy Chief of Police, Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam

Efren Q. Fernandez, Undersecretary, Executive Director, Dangerous Drugs Board of the Philippines

Gonzalo Robles Orozco, Delegado del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas, Ministerio del Interior de España

Djibrill Yipènè Bassole, Ministre de la Sécurité du Burkina Faso

Raimundo Gónzalez Aninat, Embajador, Representante Permanente de Chile ante las Naciones Unidas (Viena)

Sokha Prum, Secretary of State for the Ministry of the Interior of Cambodia

Ousman Badjie, Secretary of State for the Interior and Religious Affairs of the Gambia

Ingjerd Schou, Minister of Social Affairs of Norway

Yukio Takasu, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations (Vienna)

Bello Lafiaji, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Nigeria Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Nigeria

Soubanh Srithirath, Minister of the President's Office, Lao People's Democratic Republic

Daniel Tawema, Ministre de l'Intérieur, de la Sécurité et de la Décentralisation du Bénin

Javier Lozano Barragan, Archbishop, President of the Pontifical Council for the Health Pastoral Care of the Holy See

Mohamed Fallah Al-Otein, Arab Council of Ministers of the Interior

138. At the third meeting, on 17 April, the following persons made statements:

Constantina Akkelidou, Minister of Health of Cyprus

Dragan Mektic, Deputy Minister for Security Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Jean-François Mattei, Ministre de la Santé, de la Famille et des personnes handicapées de la France

Shri Gingee N. Ramachandran, Minister of State for the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs of India

Anatoly E. Safonov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

Zola Sidney Themba Skweyiya, Minister of Social Development of South Africa

Pongthep Thepkanjana, Minister of Justice of Thailand

Ingrid Hall, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations (Vienna)

Jerry Ekandjo, Minister of Home Affairs of Namibia

Lars Løkke Rasmussen, Minister for the Interior and Health of Denmark

Morgan Johannson, Minister, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of Sweden

Rafic Haddad, Chief of Staff, Internal Security Forces of Lebanon

Jorge Enrique Halphen, Embajador, Representante Permanente de Panamá ante las Naciones Unidas (Viena)

Ahmed Samak, Director, Department of Drug Prevention, Ministry of the Interior of Egypt

Khalaf Khalafov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

Paula Dobriansky, Under Secretary for Global Affairs, Department of State of the United States of America

Fouad Hamadi, Secrétaire Générale du Ministère de la Santé du Maroc

Oscar Cabello, Embajador, Representante Permanente de Paraguay ante las Naciones Unidas (Viena)

Tin Hlaing, Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs of Myanmar

Vijakumar Sethuraj, Acting Director, Central Narcotics Bureau of Singapore

Kwadwo Affram Asiedu, Deputy Minister of Interior, Chairman of the Narcotics Control Board of Ghana

Samioullah Lauthan, Minister of Social Security, National Solidarity and Senior Citizen Welfare and Reform Institutions of Mauritius

Pál Csáky, Deputy Prime Minister of Slovakia

Trpe Stojanovski, Assistant to the Minister for International Cooperation and European Integration, Ministry of the Interior of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Farid Amin, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations (Vienna)

Hansjörg Frick, Minister for Public Health and Social Affairs of Liechtenstein

Alim Hayatou, Secrétaire d'État à la Santé publique du Cameroon

Lancelot Selman, Chairman, National Drug Council of Trinidad and Tobago

Maria Rauch-Kallat, Federal Minister for Health and Women's Issues of Austria

Tatul Hakobyan, Deputy Minister of Health of Armenia

Peter Piot, Executive Director, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

139. At the fourth meeting, on 17 April, the following persons made statements:

Afif Hendaoui, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la Tunisie auprès des Nations Unies (Vienne)

Kurmanbek Kubatbekov, Chairman of the State Commission on Drug Control of Kyrgyzstan

Abdul Rahim Mohamed Hussein, Minister of Interior Affairs of the Sudan

Otban Goita Moussa, Ministre de la Jeunesse, des Sports, des Loisirs et du Tourisme, Vice-Président du Comité national de Lutte contre les Drogues du Djibouti

Solomone Naivalu, Minister for Health of Fiji

William E. Herminie, Minister for Social Affairs, Chairperson of the Drug and Alcohol Council, Seychelles

Salim Al-Riyami, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations (Vienna)

Claude Beke, Ambassadeur, Répresentant permanent de la Côte d'Ivoire auprès des Nations Unies (Vienne)

Ababacar Diop, Commissaire de Police divisionnaire de classe exceptionnelle, Coordonnateur du Comité interministériel de Lutte contre la Drogue du Sénégal

Omar Mohamed Kurdi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ahmad Mohamad Al-Houry, Director, Department of Drug Prevention, Ministry of the Interior of the Syrian Arab Republic

Paulo Tjipilka, Minister of Justice of Angola

Mohamd Ali El-Musrati, General Secretary of the People's Committee of Justice of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Abraham G. Giorgio, Ministry of Health of Ethiopia

Thomas Legl, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, Vienna NGO Committee

C. Round-table discussions of the ministerial segment

140. Round-table discussions were held on 16 and 17 April 2003 on the following themes and subthemes:

(a) Challenges, new trends and patterns of the world drug problem:

(i) Integration of health, social and enforcement initiatives in national drug policies;

(ii) Emerging trends in the consumption of illicit drugs, particularly synthetic drugs and cannabis;

(iii) International efforts to counter money-laundering;

(iv) HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse;

(b) Countering illicit drug supply:

(i) Alternative development policies, including crop substitution;

(ii) Precursor control;

(iii) Suppression of the manufacture of and trafficking in psychotropic substances, particularly synthetic drugs and amphetamine-type stimulants;

(c) Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem, based on the principle of shared responsibility:

(i) Linkages between drug trafficking, money-laundering, arms trafficking, terrorism and transnational organized crime;

(ii) Promotion of multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation among law enforcement agencies and judicial bodies;

(iii) Strengthening the United Nations drug control bodies and new forms of international cooperation to counter the world drug problem, particularly through mainstreaming issues related to countering illicit drugs in international aid efforts;

(iv) Cooperation in tackling the problems of States most affected by the transit of illicit drugs;

(v) The impact of drug trafficking on urban criminality;

(d) Demand reduction and preventive policies:

(i) Polydrug use;

(ii) The role of civil society, school, sports and public information campaigns in demand reduction, particularly prevention;

(iii) Enhancing programmes for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users and for the prevention and treatment of related diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS.

141. The following document was made available for the round-table discussions: report of the Secretariat on the contributions of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission (E/CN.7/2003/7/Add.1).

142. On 17 April, the outcome of the round table on challenges, new trends and patterns of the world drug problem was presented by the Chairman of the round table, Petr Mares (Czech Republic). The outcome was as follows:

Outcome of the round table on challenges, new trends and patterns of the world drug problem

Trends

1. Synthetic drugs present a new challenge and are regarded by many States as having the highest priority in drug control efforts. In particular, there has been a dramatic increase in the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants. The principal threats are that amphetamine-type stimulants draw in young consumers, and offer large profit margins, to illicit drug producers and drug traffickers.

2. Although drug abuse is declining in some regions, it is increasing in others. If the availability of one particular drug declines, other drugs, including new drugs of abuse, are substituted for it.

3. In several regions, injecting drug abuse has caused a dramatic spread of blood-borne infections, ranging from human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) to the hepatitis C virus.

4. There is a trend towards globalization of the drug problem, increasing its links with transnational organized crime. Links between terrorist groups and drug traffickers have also been noted; in particular, the proceeds of drug trafficking are being used in some cases to fund terrorist activities.

5. The use of the Internet to market controlled drugs and precursor chemicals is a worrying new trend.

The way ahead

6. A balanced approach is needed to address both the supply side and the demand side of the drug problem. It is important for national policies to include both measures to reduce illicit drug supply, such as drug law enforcement, and measures to reduce illicit drug demand, such as prevention,

treatment and harm reduction. Research is considered to be important for building up the evidence base for drug control policy. New neuro-scientific research that is being conducted could offer benefits for treatment.

7. New ways to reach out to the youngest drug abusers and potential drug abusers are needed in order to reduce illicit demand for drugs, such as using the Internet to promote drug control and launching specially targeted public awareness campaigns.

8. In order to meet the challenge posed by injecting drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, Governments would benefit from working with civil society and non-governmental organizations.

9. States should share information about newly emerging drugs and good practices used in dealing with them, perhaps through the establishment of an Internet platform. Several States have suggested exploring the possibility of that being done through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

10. The legal basis for international cooperation aimed at countering money-laundering should be reinforced through the harmonization of national legislation and through the exchange of information and experts between countries.

143. On 17 April, the outcome of the round table on countering illicit drug supply was presented by the Chairman of the round table, Kembo Mohadi (Zimbabwe). The outcome was as follows:

Outcome of the round table on countering illicit drug supply

Observations

1. A condition for success in thoroughly reducing illicit crop cultivation is having law enforcement, interdiction and alternative development play complementary roles.

2. Political commitment is an essential ingredient for successful and sustainable interventions, as is the incorporation of alternative development into national economic planning, including such aspects as land titling.

3. All alternative development efforts require long-term planning; they must be planned and implemented bearing in mind the need for sustainability.

4. There is a need to differentiate the reasons for illicit crop cultivation: poverty is the main reason, while in some countries greed or entrepreneurial aspirations, including links with transnational organized crime, are contributing factors.

5. Large-scale illicit drug production has an adverse effect on internal political situations, acting as a source of internal conflict, to the detriment of order and the rule of law.

6. A key component of international efforts to prevent the illicit manufacture of synthetic and other drugs is the establishment of effective precursor control.

7. The rapidly increasing illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants are matters of serious concern. The illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants is likely to expand further because such stimulants are relatively easy to manufacture and there is considerable demand for them.

8. Emerging trends suggest that smaller production sites, which are easier to conceal, are being established for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The illicit drug manufacture is being carried out predominantly by unqualified chemists, who produce illicit, dangerous and unpredictable drugs, with no quality control regarding their composition.

9. Backtracking investigations are extremely valuable in ensuring that the source of seized precursor chemicals is identified and that future diversions are prevented.

10. The illicit manufacture and consumption of amphetamine-type stimulants are mostly taking place within individual regions; however, Ecstasy from Western Europe is now being smuggled into other regions.

Conclusions

11. Effective alternative development must clearly focus on the alleviation of poverty, the creation of jobs, the prevention of environmental damage, reforestation, economic sustainability and the provision of appropriate market conditions to enable licit products to replace illicit crops.

12. The creation of incentives for private investment should be seen as an innovative approach to alternative development.

13. There is a need for international assistance to enable meaningful funding to be provided in support of alternative development programmes in Afghanistan, in order to address the increased opium poppy cultivation.

14. Member States are looking forward to the results of the planned global evaluation of alternative development. There continues to be a need for the international community to provide support in the form of technical assistance in the area of alternative development.

15. Strong support has been expressed for Project Prism, which was designed to prevent the diversion of essential chemicals used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, and for Operation Purple and Operation Topaz, which were designed to monitor international trade in the main precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin respectively.

16. Backtracking investigations, following the seizure of precursor chemicals, should be vigorously pursued by law enforcement authorities in order to dismantle criminal organizations and identify the source of the precursor chemicals. Such investigations should include the use of standard analytical methods and systems for establishing common origins of and identifying new types of illicitly manufactured drugs.

17. Governments are encouraged to form a partnership with those involved in administrative control, law enforcement and the chemical industry in order

to build trust and facilitate information exchange in their efforts to improve precursor control.

144. On 17 April 2003, the outcome of the round table on strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem, based on the principle of shared responsibility, was presented by the Chairman of the round table, Achmad Sujudi (Indonesia). The outcome was as follows:

Outcome of the round table on strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem, based on the principle of shared responsibility

1. In 1998, the Member States represented at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly recognized that the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and international law.[79] No single State should act alone without the assistance of the others. States are interlinked by the world drug problem.

2. The United Nations offers the best, if not the only, answer to the drug predicament. Therefore, it is essential to provide unwavering support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board. Those two bodies have to increase their efforts by improving coordination and focusing their work bearing in mind their comparative advantages. It is also essential to improve the synergy of the Vienna-based international bodies and other entities for drug control, crime prevention and terrorism prevention, as well as the other international and regional bodies active in those fields.

3. Therefore, the United Nations should be maintaining its leading role in promoting multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation among law enforcement agencies and judicial bodies. States must spare no effort to prevent and combat at all levels the spread of the drug scourge.

4. The practice of exchanging liaison officers in the field of law enforcement is commendable, as it serves to facilitate and strengthen cooperation even further. In addition, there is a need for a strong mechanism for sharing experiences, intelligence and best practices so that new developments may be dealt with.

5. Promotion of sustainable and alternative development programmes is a prerequisite for achieving the long-term objective of countering the world drug problem. Social problems arising from urban criminality related to drug trafficking and abuse should be dealt with on the same basic level as any other serious type of crime.

6. Numerous views have emerged on the links of drug trafficking with other serious crimes, including money-laundering, terrorism, trafficking in human beings, arms trafficking, diversion of chemical precursors and other types of transnational organized crime. Experience has shown that such serious crimes have an impact not only on political and economic stability, but also on society. A comprehensive international approach must be taken. Relevant

[79] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

international instruments have been developed, but there is still an urgent need to better coordinate their implementation.

7. The draft United Nations convention against corruption is nearing completion and will be adopted at the end of 2003. A similar United Nations convention against money-laundering would complement the existing regime against the various forms of international organized crime, including drug trafficking and corruption.

8. Cross-border cooperation activities, communication and transportation equipment, support in upgrading technical skills and training in best practices in law enforcement are all essential in tackling the problems of States affected by the transit of illicit drugs.

9. There is a need for increased cooperation in tackling the problems of States most affected by the transit of illicit drugs. Further attention should be given to capacity-building and institution-building of judicial and law enforcement systems.

145. On 17 April, the outcome of the round table on demand reduction and preventive policies was presented by the Chairman of the round table, Costas Stefanis (Greece). The outcome was as follows:

Outcome of the round table on demand reduction and preventive policies

Polydrug use

1. In contemporary society, a constant change of patterns of drug abuse is witnessed, with the prevailing pattern being polydrug use. In the definition of polydrug use, licit and illicit drugs are included, such as tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, amphetamine-type stimulants and other illicit drugs.

2. Programmes and policies should address both the licit (alcohol and tobacco) and the illicit drugs in order to be effective. Hypocrisy and double standards in the way substances are dealt with may jeopardize prevention messages.

3. Also, it is necessary to have an integrated approach to treatment that includes all drugs, both licit and illicit, since there is a strong indication that they share a basic common mode of action on the brain. There are also many common elements in treatment for all those substances. Polydrug use is not only a problem but also an opportunity to integrate services and respond effectively to dependence.

The role of civil society, school, sports and public information campaigns in demand reduction

4. Public health and health promotion approaches are important in the development of prevention strategies. Prevention should start with the basis of all societies: the family. Parents should talk to their children and they should be provided with the right skills to make such interaction effective.

5. Prevention should continue in schools with teachers and peers. Drug abuse education should be incorporated into curricula in the context of health promotion messages.

6. In order to be effective it is important to work at the local level. Prevention work should be carried out at the community level and municipalities should be given the resources to implement the relevant activities.

7. Public awareness campaigns are important but should support prevention intervention and should not be carried out in isolation. Prevention campaigns should inspire rather than scare. The media and role models in the media should take on more responsibilities in the dissemination of information on preventive behaviour.

8. Specific interventions for groups at risk are important. The timely identification of high-risk populations is important for early intervention to prevent progression in abuse and dependence.

Enhancing programmes for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users and for the prevention and treatment of related diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS

9. Treatment, rehabilitation and risk reduction to prevent the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases should be based on a pragmatic approach aimed at preventing both drug abuse and the associated spread of infectious diseases. Substitution treatment for injecting drug abusers has proved to be quite effective in this field.

10. There is an urgent need to expand treatment to include all those in need by, among other measures, integrating treatment into the general health system. There is a need to develop comprehensive educational curricula for medical and allied professionals.

General issues

11. Overall it is necessary to have an integrated approach that takes into account the individual needs and the sociocultural environment.

12. Progress in neuroscience and in social and behavioural sciences provides new tools for applying effective intervention in the field of demand reduction.

13. The scientific evaluation of interventions needs to be promoted further to allow for evidence-based interventions. The United Nations can facilitate the process.

14. International cooperation is necessary to reduce supply through sustainable development in close association with efforts to eradicate illicit crops and poverty.

D. Adoption of the joint ministerial statement

146. On 17 April 2003, the ministries and government representatives participating in the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission adopted the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly (E/CN.7/2003/L.23/Rev.1).

E. Closure of the ministerial segment

147. Closing statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by the Chairperson of the Commission.

Annex I

Attendance

Members*

Angola: Paulo Tcjipilka, Fidelino L. Figueiredo, João Manual Sebastão Neto, Lizete Verissimo, João N'Goma

Argentina: Wilbur Ricardo Grimson, Juan de Lezica, Mónica Perlo Reviriego, Gabriel Abboud, Esteban Fullin, Maria Luisa Martino, Beatriz Vivas de Lezica, Betina Alejandra Pasquali de Fonseca, Sebastián Sayus

Australia: Christopher Ellison, Max Hughes, Jenny Hefford, John Davies, Robert Rushby, Steve Vaughan, Peter Patmore, Terry Stuart, Brian Watters, Keith Evans, Elizabeth Day, Joanne Blackburn, Donna Taylor, Susan Wilson

Austria: Maria Rauch-Kallat, Reinhart Waneck, Thomas Stelzer, Johannes Kyrle, Johann Fröhlich, Wolfgang Spadinger, Raimund Magis, Erich Zwettler, Gerhard Stadler, Fritz Zeder, Iris Strebinger, Hubert Hrabcik, Franz Pietsch, Gero Stuller, Johanna Schopper, Josef Baumgartner, Alice Schogger, Florian Pressl, Sabine Haas, Hans Almoslechner, Amelie Leitner

Belarus: Vladimir V. Naumov, Viktar Gaisenak, Igor Mishkorudny, Denis Zdorov

Benin: Daniel Tawema, Bienvenue Agbidinoukoun, Antoine Azonhoume, Theodore Comlan Adjido

Bolivia: Carlos Saavedra Bruno, Ernesto Justiniano, Marco Antonio Oviedo, Mary Carrasco Monje, Javier Limpias Chávez, Sergio Oimos Uriona, Miriam Siles Crespo, Sergio Rivas, Roberto Casap, Elba Diewald

Brazil: Jorge Armando Félix, Roberto Abdenur, Paulo Roberto de Miranda Uchôa, Luiz Eduardo Bento de Mello Soares, Enio Cordeiro, Marcos Pinta Gama, Luis Ivaldo Villafane, Luiza Lopes da Silva, Renato Alencar Lima, Edson Wagner de Souza Barroso, Raymundo Sergio, Pedro Gabriel Delgado, Regina Duarte Benevides de Barros, Denise Doveda, Kleber Pessoa de Melo, Neucimar Fraga

Burkina Faso: Djibrill Yipènè Bassole, Lazare Gansore, Christophe Compaore, Saïdou Zongo, Ousmane Traore, Alfred Sandwidi

* Mozambique and Swaziland were not represented at the session.

Canada:	Beth Pieterson, Ingrid Hall, Bill Lenton, Carole Bouchard, Cathy Airth, Louise Déry, Jonathon Wheatcroft, Robert Lawrence, Lyndon Murdock, Tom Furlong, Yves Beaulieu, John Borody, Chief Barry King, Michel Perron, Jocelyne Fortier, Irene Fauteux, Douglas Proudfoot
China:	Yan Zhang, Mingli Shao, Fengrui Yang, Huiliang Bai, Qianrong Wang, Dong Wang, Xiaojun Wei, Feng Gao, Xingyu Chen, Yuen Ying Leung, Lup-Wong Ting, Wanpeng Zhao, Zhigang Wang, Wei Wang, Yousheng Ke, Xiangfeng Li
Colombia:	Carolina Barco Isakson, Jaime Girón Duarte, Ciro Arévalo Yepes, Alvaro Sandoval Bernal, Luis Alfonso Plazas Vega, Marta Ballesteros, Oscar Atehortúa, Victoria Restrepo, Diana Mejía Molina, Carlos Rodríguez Bocanegra
Cuba:	Roberto Díaz Sotolongo, José Ramón Cabañas Rodríguez, Rafael Fernández Pérez, Reinaldo López Tamargo, José Luis Galván Pérez, Julio Cesar González Marchante, Enrique Armando Jardines Macías
Czech Republic:	Petr Mareš, Pavel Vacek, Jaroslav Štepánek, Václav Macek, Mirka Pragen, Eva Marešová, Radim Bureš, Gabriel Berzsi, Josef Bažant, Milan Hyžinsky, Pavel Novotny, Bohumir Marek, Marcela Severová
Denmark:	Lars Løkke Rasmussen, Torben Mailand Christensen, Mogens Jørgensen, Birte Poulsen, Jakob Scharf, Ole Ivan Pederson, Lars Peterson, Kåre Geil, Jørn Sørensen, Susanne Greve, Kim Haggren, Jes Brogaard Nielsen, Ann-Christina Gamillscheg, Palle Biehl, Michael Ask
Ecuador:	José María Borja, Glauco Bustos, Byron Morejón-Almeida, Franklin Chávez Pareja, Juan Larrea, Déborah Salgado, Rosa Vásquez de Messmer, Eduardo Acosta
Egypt:	Mohy Din Gammal, Sameh H. Shoukry, Ahmed Kamal Samak, Hassan El-Lathy, Ahmed Riad
France:	Jean-François Mattei, Didier Jayle, Patrick Villemur, Nelly Olin, Gilbert Barbier, Gilbert Chabroux, Paul Girod, Roland Muzeau, Bernard Plasait, Michèle Ramis-Plum, Christophe Guilhou, Pia Daix, Charley Causeret, Jean-Michel Manzoni, Jean-Claude Nolla, Alain Saillard, Maxime Reversat, Chantal Gatignol, Dominique Gubler, Gisèle Clement, Olivia Diego, Gustave Gauquelin, Vincent Weiler, Lucien Chiaroni
Gambia:	Ousman Badjie, Ibrahim Bun Sanneh
Germany:	Marion Caspers-Merk, Herbert Honsowitz, Susanne Weber-Mosdorf, Werner Sipp, Michael Ott, Werner Köhler, Susanne Conze, Andreas Schoppa, Christian Zoll,

	Carola Lander, Carl-Ernst Brisach, Herbert Bayer, Harald Arm, Petra Arnhold, Barbara Singer, Christoph Berg
Greece:	Costas Stefanis, Christos Alexandris, Anna Kokkevi, Athanasios Apostolou, Kalliopi Spinelli, Andromache Antoniadis Gioldasi, Eleni Panagiotaki, George Kastanis, Ekaterini Fountoulaki, Gerasimos Dontas, Asimina Korodima, Kleoniki Balta, Eleni Bakouri, Dionisios Mantelis, Panayiotis Kourousis, Christos Tsigopoulos
India:	Shri Gingee N. Ramachandran, Shri Harin Pathak, T. P. Sreenivasan, Prashant Mehta, P. J. Vincent, Rajiv Walia, Vineet Ohri, H. V. Chauhan, Hamit Ali Rao, Hemant Karkare, W. L. Hangshing, E. Venkataiah
Indonesia:	Achmad Sujudi, T.A. Samodra Sriwidjaja, Togar Sianipar, Bambang Prayitno, Faisal Ismail, Pudji Hastuti, Bambang Ariono, Dimas Samudra Rum, W. Widaninggar, Gories Mere, M. Sahawiah, Husniah Thamrin, Pribadi Sutiono, Haris Nugroho, Odo Rene Mathew Manuhutu, Andhika Chrisnayudhanto, Riaz J. P. Saehu, Hendra Prasmono, M. Soepartiwi, Sri Wahyudi, Paulina Padmohoedojo, Jeanne Mandagi, Broto Wasisto, Atok Rismanto
Iran (Islamic Republic of):	Abdolvahed Moussavi Lari, Ali Hashemi, Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Seyed Mohammad Ali Mottaghi-Nejad, Mohammad Ali Shafieipour Fard, Mahdi Abouei, Hossein Kamalian, Mohammad Ali Hashemi, Jafar Khosraviani, Arash Pazoki Damavandi, Ali Mohaghar, Seyed Javad Ghadimi Zake, Jahanbakhash Khanjani, Hamid Ehsani, Saeid Esmaeili, Abbass Karimi, Samad Foladi
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Jamaica:	Peter Phillips, Woodrow Smith
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	Yukiko Makino, Mas[illegible]uchi, Kyousake Endo, Jiro Usui, Toshiaki Kudo
Kazakhstan:	Kassymzhomart Tokaev, Rakhat Aliyev, Bolat Baibulov, Askar Akhmetov, Nelly Abylkhozhina, Tolezhan Barlybaev
Kyrgyzstan:	Kurmanbek Kubatbekov, Alikbek Djekshenkulov, Askhat Ryskulov
Libyan Arab Jamahirya:	Mohamd Ali El-Musrati, Mohamed Ksheba, Nazik Mohamed Alshawash, Mansour R. Elmesallati, Ismail Al-Karami
Mexico:	Rafael Macedo de la Concha, Patricia Olamendi Torres, Alejandro Ramos Flores, Guido Belsasso, Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, María de Lourdes Aranda Bezaury, Roberto Bojorges Cruz, Eduardo Jaramillo Navarrete, Víctor Manuel Guisa Cruz, Ernesto Céspedes Oropeza, Luis Javier Campuzano, José Luis Cervantes Martínez, Luis Arturo Torres Valverde, Héctor Manuel Valles, Julián Juárez, Crista Elsa González Muñiz, Greta Spota Diericx, Jorge Luis Hidalgo, Rafael Cruz Ramírez, Gustavo Campos Armendáriz, Carlos Lopez Torres, Marco Antonio Jacquez, Jesús Amado Cano, Concepción Vanegas López, Grisell Herrera
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Nigeria:	Alhaji Bello Lafiaji, A. B. Rimdap, D. Adamu, G. O. Adetula, Mohammed Likita Isah, Muazu Umar, T. O. Owolabi, G. I. Emokpae, J. B. Odeka, J. A. Omede
Pakistan:	Faisal Saleh Hayat, Zafar Abbas, Ali Sarwar Naqvi, Mohammad Kamran Akhtar
Peru:	Nils Ericson Correa, Javier Paulinich, Julio Balbuena, José Luis Garaycochea, Hugo Portugal, Juan Manuel Sierralta Fait, Edy Tomasto Pantigoso, María Teresa Merino de Hart, Oscar Quea Velaochaga, Fernando Hurtado Pascual, Manuel Alvarez Espinal, Luis Rodríguez Chacón
Philippines:	Efren Q. Fernandez, Victor G. Garcia III, Baltazar S. Balangauan, Mary Anne A. Padua
Portugal:	Luis Filipe Pereira, Carlos Neves Ferreira, Fernando Negrao, Liliana Araújo, Joao Paulo Centeno, Elsa Maia, Ana Aires, Ana Sofia Santos, Ana Margarida Pereira
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	Joong-Young Hahm, Yeon-Jean Yoon, Seong-Jun Cho, Young-Jin Ahn, Kyeng-Hee Kwon
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South Africa:	Zola Sidney Themba Skweyiya, A.T. Moleah, F. Kahn, N. Matsau, S. Rataemane, S. Banoo, P. Matsoso, E.M.J. Steyn, P. Viviers, Edith N. Madela-Mntla, G. Mason, N. S. Schoombie, S. V. Mangcotywa, N. S. Memela
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Sudan:	Abdul Rahim Mohamed Hussein, Yousif Saeed Mohamed, Ismail Abushouk, Hamid Mannan, Ahmed Hassan Ahmed, Kamal Bashir Khair, Yahia Mohamed Abdelhamid
Thailand:	Pongthep Thepkanjana, Somkiati Ariyapruchya, Chidchai Vanasatidya, Atchara Suyanan, Disnadda Diskul, Rasamee Vistaveth, Tanita Nakin, Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Phasporn Sangasubana, Chittipat Tongprasroeth, Rongvudhi Virabutr
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:	Trpe Stojanovski, Aleksandar Tavciovski, Hamdirefet Baftijari, Zoran Todorov, Donka Gligorova, Avzilatif Dzemaili, Marija Todorcevska
Turkey:	Abdulkadir Aksu, Aydin Sahinbas, Daryal Batibay, Aydin Nezih Dogan, Emin Aslan, Cihat Ancin, Namik G. Erpul, S. Sabit Durlanik, Ahmet Erdurmus, Edip H. Aktas, Isintan Kadiogullari, Ersan Topaloglu, Yunus Kahya, Tufan Hobek, Rafet Ufut Onder, Ozcan Sezer, Faruk Muhurdar, Enver Aydin, Mehmet Ince, Julide Kayihan-Ercin, Seda Yildiz, Reyhan Toppare, Hamit Kaya
Ukraine:	Jurij Vandin, Volodymyr Ohrysko, Valerij Kyrychenko, Volodymyr Tymoshenko, Volodymyr Omelyan

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	Peter Jenkins, Vic Hogg, Michael Ryder, Mark Etherton, Gabriel Denvir, Alison Crocket, Kelly Evans, Sammy Jegede, Annabel Bolt, Sharon Boyle, David Mansfield
United States of America:	Paula Dobriansky, Paul E. Simons, Kenneth C. Brill, Andrea Barthwell, Barry Crane, John B. Brown III, Stephen V. Noble, Kathleen W. Barmon, Christopher Sandrolini, Kurt Coront, Barbara Esser, David Fisher, Joel Fries, Scott T. Harris, David J. Kramer, Deborah Leiderman, David Murray, Wayne Raabe, Kevin Sabet, Frank Sapienza, Richard Schachner, Charlotte Sisson, June Sivilli, Cooper Wimmer, Terrance Woodworth, Elizabeth F. Yuan
Venezuela:	Arévalo Méndez Romero, Mildred Camero, Gustavo Márquez Marín, Miriam García de Pérez, Neiza Pineda, Víctor Manzanares, Ernesto Navazio, Julian Ochoa

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

Entities represented by observers

Palestine

United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Office at Vienna, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations bodies and joint United Nations programmes

International Narcotics Control Board, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Research institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies of the United Nations system

International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

African Union, Caribbean Community Secretariat, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, Customs Cooperation Council, European Community, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, European Police Office, International Centre for Migration Policy Development, League of Arab States, Organization of American States, South African Development Community, Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status: Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of United Nations Associations, Zonta International

Special consultative status: Center for Alcohol and Drug Research and Education, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, European Union of Women, Fondazione San Patrignano, Institute for Policy Studies (Transnational), International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, International Association of Judges, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Mentor Foundation, National Council of German Women's Organizations, Open Society Institute, Pax Romana, Salvation Army, Society for Threatened Peoples, SOS Drugs International, Syriac Universal Alliance

Roster A: International Police Association, Rural Development Foundation of Pakistan

Annex II

Statement by the representative of the Secretariat on the draft resolution entitled "Funding of travel for participants of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies"*

At its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Funding of travel for participants of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies". At the time of the approval of the draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat stated that it was the understanding of the Secretariat that travel costs would be paid to participants of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (HONLEA) from within available resources approved by the General Assembly. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that, to date, such payment had been made only to a small portion of the potential participants of those meetings and that no such payment had been made to participants of the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.

* For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VII.

Annex III

Statement dated 10 April 2003 from the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice of Jamaica

The Honourable A. J. Nicholson, Q. C., Attorney General and Minister of Justice, in his presentation to the Lay Magistrates Association at Stephanie Hall, on 29 March 2003, in the presence of Dr. the Hon. Peter Phillips, Minister of National Security, made reference to the Chevannes Commission Report (which recommended the decriminalization of the personal use of small quantities of marijuana by adults in private). He advised the Lay Magistrates that the report had been considered by a Joint Select Committee of Parliament in the last term and that the Committee had not completed its deliberation.

He advised the gathering that the report is to go back to Parliament to be debated, he also encouraged the Lay Magistrates to participate in the debate.

At no time did he raise the issue of legalization, as that is not a question that is being considered by the Government of Jamaica.

[*Signed*] Carol **Palmer**
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Justice of Jamaica

Annex IV

List of documents before the Commission at its forty-sixth session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2003/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and provisional timetable
E/CN.7/2003/2	3 and 11	Second biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem
E/CN.7/2003/2/Add.1	3 and 11	Second biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem: Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
E/CN.7/2003/2/Add.2	3 and 11	Second biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem: Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development
E/CN.7/2003/2/Add.3	3 and 11	Second biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem: measures to promote judicial cooperation
E/CN.7/2003/2/Add.4	3 and 11	Second biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem: Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors
E/CN.7/2003/2/Add.5	3 and 11	Second biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem: control of precursors
E/CN.7/2003/2/Add.6	3 and 11	Second biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem: countering money-laundering
E/CN.7/2003/3	10-14	Note by the Secretariat on the substantive organization of the ministerial segment
E/CN.7/2003/4	4 (b)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse
E/CN.7/2003/5	4	Report of the Executive Director on human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2003/6	5 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking
E/CN.7/2003/7	5 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2003/7/Add.1	12	Report of the Secretariat on action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: contributions of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission
E/CN.7/2003/8	4	Report of the Executive Director on optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs
E/CN.7/2003/8/Add.1	4	Report of the Executive Director on optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs: guidelines on best practice in drug demand reduction
E/CN.7/2003/9	5 (b) (i)	Report of the Executive Director on progress made in the development of technical assistance and training on cooperation against illicit drug trafficking by sea
E/CN.7/2003/10	5	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening international cooperation in the control of opium poppy cultivation
E/CN.7/2003/11	5	Report of the Executive Director on international assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs
E/CN.7/2003/12 and Add.1	6 (a)	Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances
E/CN.7/2003/13	7	Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2003/14	8	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
E/CN.7/2003/15	9	Report of the Executive Director on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and proposed outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2003/16	9	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and proposed outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2003/17	5 (b) (iii)	Report of the Executive Director on the role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation
E/CN.7/2003/18		Statement dated 10 April 2003 from the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice of Jamaica

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2003/L.1 and Add.1-9	15	Draft report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session
E/CN.7/2003/L.2/Rev.1	3 and 5	International assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.3/Rev.1	4	Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.4/Rev.2	5	Strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.5/Rev.1	5	Enhancing international cooperation in combating drug trafficking by sea: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.6/Rev.1	5 and 8	Supporting the international drug control system through joint action: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.7/Rev.1	6 (d)	Minimum requirements for medically and psychosocially assisted treatment of opiate-dependent persons: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.8	6 (d)	Improving the exchange of electronic information among Member States and communication with international organizations: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.9	6 (d)	Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.10	6 (b)	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on psychoactive substances consumed: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.11	5	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.12	5	Strengthening the prohibition of illicit drug trafficking: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.13	5 (b)	Strengthening alternative development and opening of markets: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.14	5	Impact of illicit crops and socio-environmental conservation: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.15	4 and 5	Establishment of centres for technical and administrative training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.16	4	Reduction of illicit drug demand: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.17	5 (b)	Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.18	6	Efforts to counter moves towards the indiscriminate legalization of drugs for non-medical use: draft resolution

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2003/L.19	8	Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.20	4 (b)	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.21	8	Securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.22	5 (b)	Strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2003/L.23/Rev.1	13	Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2003/L.24	6 (d)	Amendments to draft resolution E/CN.7/2003/L.7/Rev.1
E/CN.7/2003/L.25	12 (a)	Outcome of the round table on challenges, new trends and patterns of the world drug problem, submitted by the Chairman of the round table, Petr Mares (Czech Republic)
E/CN.7/2003/L.26	12 (b)	Outcome of the round table on countering illicit drug supply, submitted by the Chairman of the round table, Kembo Mohadi (Zimbabwe)
E/CN.7/2003/L.27	12 (c)	Outcome of the round table on strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem, based on the principle of shared responsibility, submitted by the Chairman of the round table, Achmad Sujudi (Indonesia)
E/CN.7/2003/CRP.1	6 (b)	Project Prism
E/CN.7/2003/CRP.2	16	Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities
E/CN.7/2003/CRP.3	16	Non-governmental organizations
E/CN.7/2003/CRP.4	3	United Nations system action to assist Member States in meeting the objectives and targets set out in the Political Declaration and in meeting the mandates addressed to the United Nations system